CITY on a HILL

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GCU

"The people must have something good to read on a Sunday."
—The Clash

"A city that is set upon a hill cannot be hid."
—Jesus Christ

NEWS *on the* MARCH

A REAL EMERGENCY: In what promises to be a devastating blow to Nicaragua, President Reagan announced late Tuesday his intentions to establish a trade embargo against that country.

If enacted, the sanctions would halt all imports and exports between the US and Nicaragua and would prevent all Nicaraguan ships from docking in US ports. The sanctions would also prevent Aeronica, Nicaragua's national airline, from making its four round-trip flights per week to this country. The embargo might also restrict Americans' right to travel to Nicaragua.

Reagan's announcement comes less than one week after Congress voted down his request for $14 million in aid to the contras, both military and "non-lethal." Although congressional opinion is divided over the embargo, the president doesn't need congressional approval to enact it. The embargo is expected to begin May 7. Nicaragua has taken the case to the World Court to try to stop the economic sanctions.

Though the embargo would seriously damage Nicaragua's already weak economy, it would not be the first US non-military action against Nicaragua. In 1983 the US cut its sugar import from Nicaragua from 58,000 tons per year to 6000 tons. And more recently Secretary of State George Shultz helped block a $58 million Inter-American Development Bank agricultural loan to Nicaragua.

The CIA-backed contras have concentrated their attacks on Nicaraguan coffee and cotton fields, as well as on power plants and oil facilities. Between 17 and 20 percent of Nicaragua's foreign trade is with the US and statements from Nicaragua indicate that the government there will now try to increase the country's trade with Latin America and Europe. Reagan has called on allied nations to support the embargo, but so far no countries have announced such actions.

The local Emergency Response Network of Santa Cruz has called an organizational meeting for Monday night at 7:30 at the Louden Nelson Community Center and for a noon rally the following day at the County courthouse where it will announce what actions the people of Santa Cruz should take in response to the trade embargo.

AGAINST AFFIRMATIVE ACTION: The US Justice Department filed a suit on Monday against the city of Indianapolis which would overturn the affirmative action hiring quotas used by the city's police and fire departments. The suit is based on the Reagan administration's interpretation of a 1984 Supreme Court decision, which prevents white firefighters with seniority over minorities from being laid off in the Memphis, Tennessee fire department. Claiming that this decision also invalidates hiring quotas favoring women, Blacks, and Hispanic people, the administration urged many municipalities to remove their quotas.

Indianapolis refused to do so voluntarily, and city officials have indicated they will try to block the administration's court action. A spokesperson for Indianapolis Mayor William Hudnut said on Monday that "we remain committed to what we have," and that the city's hiring quotas have "had a positive effect on both the police and fire departments and...on the minority communities."

ANNIVERSARY ARRESTS: Claiming they were planning an anti-government protest for May 1, Chilean police arrested some 250 people celebrating the 52nd anniversary of the outlawed Socialist Party. On April 26, police broke into a trade union hall in Santiago where the celebration was being held and forced everyone onto police buses. A French professor was among those arrested as well as Juan Pablo Letelier, the son of former ambassador Orlando Letelier who was killed in a car bombing in Washington, DC in 1976.

A Chilean Interior Minister announced recently that all women and persons over the age of 60 were being released, but the fate of the remaining 30 detainees would not be decided until May 1, International Workers Day. US and French diplomats and lawyers reportedly visited the police station to demand their release. Chilean president General Augusto Pinochet imposed a state of siege in Chile last November.

THE LONG WITHDRAWAL: Israeli forces completed the second phase of their three-stage withdrawal from Lebanon on Monday, leaving both celebration and the threat of more violence in their wake. The pullout from the southern port city of Tyre sparked festivities among Shiite Moslems in surrounding areas who had violently fought the Israeli presence and who now have the opportunity to fill the power vacuum created by the Israeli withdrawal.

Lebanese Christians, however, are left in an increasingly precarious position by the loss of their ally. Since Israeli forces left Sidon, the port city north of Tyre, Lebanese Christians in that area have been increasingly threatened by both Moslem and Palestinian forces. Days before the Tyre pullout, nearly 60,000 Christian villagers fled their homes east of Sidon, followed by guerillas of various rival groups who overran and looted the villages.

On Sunday, the Druse militia blocked the refugees' main escape route to Christian areas near Beirut. Israeli officials, in the meantime, have stated that they will not intervene on behalf of the Christians and will continue with their withdrawal, scheduled to be completed in June.

AN INDIAN PEACE TREATY: In an important concession last week the Nicaraguan government released 14 Indian rebels imprisoned for "acting in armed organizations" attempting to overthrow the government. Omar Cabezas, an Interior Ministry official, delivered the 14 rebel fighters to their families in Bluefields and Puerto Cabezas on Nicaragua's Atlantic coast. Their release followed an agreement reached by the Sandinistas and Brooklyn Rivera, leader of the Indian organization Misurasata and probably the only Indian guerilla not supported by CIA funds. The agreement calls for a virtual cease-fire between the Indians and the government.

Shortly after the revolution in 1979, the Sandinistas faced harsh criticism for their treatment of the Indians. Cabezas admitted last week that the Sandinistas had made "mistakes" but attributed them to "misunderstandings." Many Indians have joined rebel groups while others have been forced to join by contra rebels who threaten them with torture and death, according to a variety of news reports.

Also last week a Nicaraguan official confirmed that Honduras had released 14 Nicaraguan soldiers and three officers held prisoner since April 2 when they reportedly wandered across the Nicaraguan-Honduran border by mistake. The soldiers and their trucks were returned to the town of El Espino, on Honduras' southern border.

PROTESTER DISPOSAL: An eight-year-old lawsuit against the FBI and the Honeywell Corporation has ended in a $70,000 settlement, awarded to Vietnam-era anti-war activists who brought the suit. The plaintiffs charged that the FBI had infiltrated their groups during the war and had interfered with their right to protest the Honeywell Corporation, a supplier of military weapons. The suit called for a $150,000 award but the matter was settled for $35,000 from each of the defendants.

Among the groups and individuals who brought the suit are the Honeywell Project, which opposes Honeywell's role as a military supplier, and the American Friends Service Committee. The committee currently operates a project in Laos to remove cluster bombs left over from the war. A Honeywell Corporation spokesperson, Karen Bachman, told the New York *Times* that the settlement was not an admission of guilt but "comes from our desire to dispose of this case."

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Santa Cruz Residents Surveyed

The View from the City

by Erin Chapman

PERSONAL OPINIONS can make a difference in more places than Gallup polls—at least that's the opinion of many local residents. A recent survey shows that 81 percent of voters in the county's Third District, which includes UCSC, Davenport, and most of the city of Santa Cruz, feel they do have a voice in local politics.

"My question going into this project," said Santa Cruz County Supervisor Gary Patton, who sponsored the survey, "was whether Third District residents continue to want strong efforts to protect and preserve the environment and the character of this community—and whether they continue to support an active program to assist persons in need. As I read the results, I see they do: and I'm happy about that."

Three UCSC interns conducted the survey by interviewing 200 registered voters, chosen at random from the 27,371 district residents. As the sponsor, Patton wanted to find out whether people see a conflict between economic growth and environmental protection, and if so, to what extent people favor one or the other.

Even though most respondents favored environmental protection at the cost of economic growth (72 percent), when it came down to specific issues such as Highway 17 widening, UCSC's Research and Development proposal, new hotels in the [illegible]ch Street area, or the future of [illegible]p, many people changed their minds. Some felt asking them to choose between the environment and the economy were unfair and misleading, saying the issues involved in each specific case were far too complex to be evaluated from such an "either/or" standpoint. "The conflict between economic growth and environmental protection should be considered on a case-by-case basis," said one 25-year resident. "We shouldn't have a hit-or-miss policy."

Highway 17

Highway 17 has been the focus of charged debate in recent months. Some groups claim widening the highway to six lanes would increase safety, while others believe the widened highway would fill to capacity, resulting in still more traffic fatalities and faster growth within the county. "Until we have a way to handle all the traffic problems we already have, widening the road will just increase suburban growth," said one resident. "Highway 17 is one of the few natural limits we have on growth: we should keep it that way."

Although people were divided on the issue of widening, with 40.5 percent in favor, 46.5 percent opposed and 13 percent undecided, the prevailing sentiment was clearly that something must be done to reduce the risk of driving the road. Typical suggestions were to enforce or reduce the speed limit, straighten the curves, and to ban the trucks during rush hours. More innovative suggestions included increasing mass transit, opening a commuter train service, and instituting a toll for incoming tourists and using the money to clean up the beaches.

R&D Proposal

In fall of 1983, 72 percent of Santa Cruz residents voted for Measure A, which asked UCSC not to build its proposed high-tech Research and Development Center until it was found to comply with city planning laws. To date, Sinsheimer has refused to comply with Measure A or citizens' concerns regarding the proposal. The industrial complex would be located on 107 acres of land behind Crown College, and house a mix of computer, biotech, and scientific instrumentation firms.

Although the R&D issue is not raging at present—pending release of the final environmental impact report on the project—the survey revealed strongly divided opinion within the district, with 27 percent in favor, 43 percent opposed, and 30 percent undecided. "The R&D complex would create the opportunity for many to earn good salaries on this side of the hill," said another resident surveyed.

Other respondents took the opposite position. "The R&D complex is not a beneficial investment for the Santa Cruz community," said one resident. "UCSC isn't cooperating with the city and its plans."

The open-ended question pertaining to the R&D proposal, "Could you tell me why you feel this way?" prompted some interesting responses. Some residents said the complex would create too much traffic and growth in an already overcrowded town. Others said that research and development is not the purpose of a university, that UCSC doesn't need it, and that it would destroy the environment.

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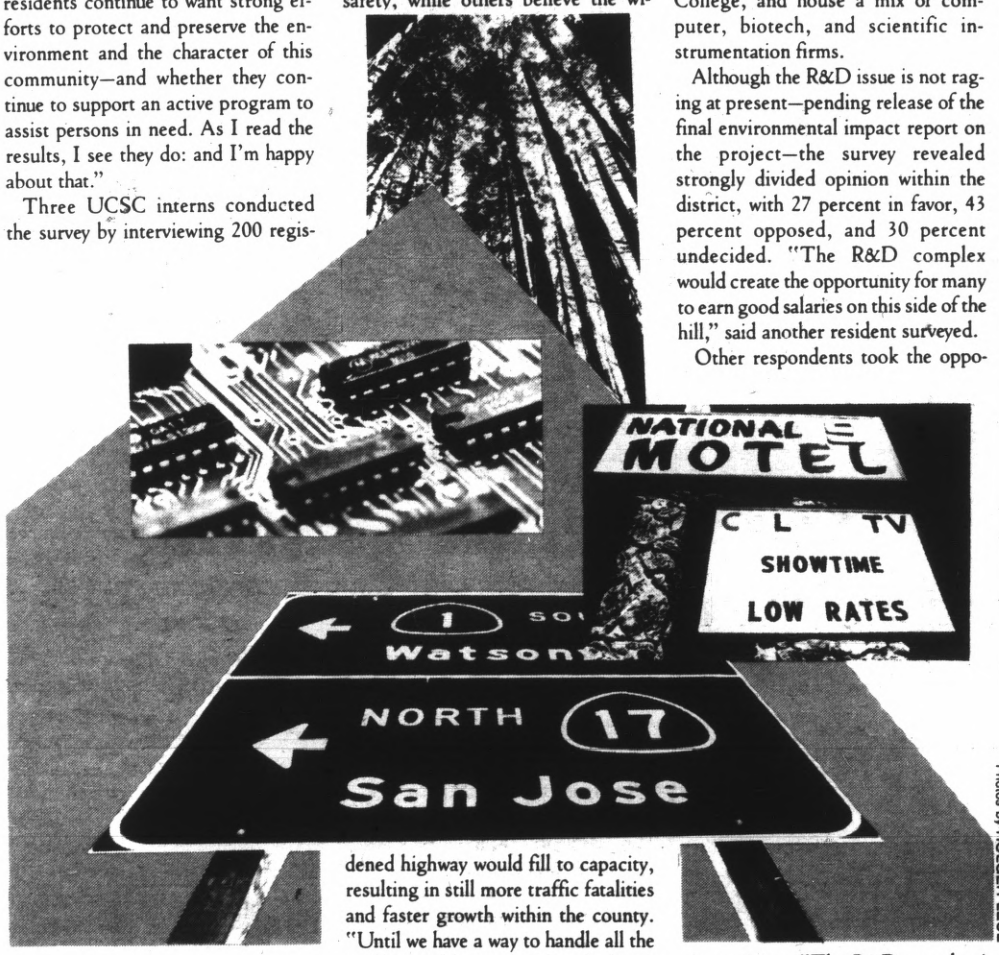

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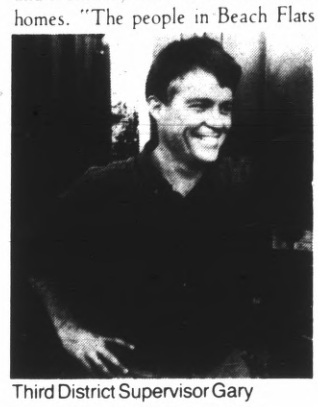
City Survey

Proposed Hotels

Developers have proposed major hotel projects for the Beach Flats neighborhood recently, but residents there fear the developments would change the nature of their neighborhood, raise land values and rents, and eventually drive them out of their homes. "The people in Beach Flats need more help than tourists do," said one respondent.



Third District Supervisor Gary Patton, the survey's originator.

Other citizens feel the high-class hotels would upgrade the area and bring more tourist dollars into Santa Cruz. As one respondent put it, "I believe in the capitalistic American way."

Residents disagreed over whether to allow the hotels to be built, with 44.5 percent opposed, 44 percent in favor, and 13.5 percent undecided.

Pogonip

Owned by the Cowell Foundation, Pogonip is a large area of open natural lands between UCSC and Highway 9. The land has been the target of the vocal opposition to Measure J (which preserves some lands surrounding Santa Cruz as a greenbelt), and Measure 0 (which protects Pogonip as open space). The foundation wants to develop the land, and objects to the zoning.

Despite residents' general preference for environmental protection over economic development, more of them favored developing Pogonip (41 percent) than not (32.5 percent). Some suggested turning Pogonip into a park, housing, a golf course, a shopping center, or light industry.

The survey results suggest a growing sense of "Santa Cruz patriotism," independent of progressive or conservative positions, and more oriented toward long-range quality of life which concerns the entire community. "The *most* important question for a community may not be 'What are people now thinking,' " Patton said, "[But] 'what *should* we be thinking?' Are there new possibilities and options we've never thought about yet?"

Erin Chapman, a UCSC environmental studies student, worked on the Third District survey as an intern with Supervisor Gary Patton.

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CINCO DE MAYO 1985

Non-Tenured Faculty

Professional But Not Professors

by David Miller

WHEN REPRESENTATIVES from the University Council of the American Federation of Teachers (UC/AFT) meet with university negotiators at the UC Labor Relations Office in Berkeley, they sit face-to-face at opposite ends of a long wooden table and argue about bits of sentences. It might not seem very productive, but for the 2100 UC faculty outside of the tenure system who seek to settle a contract with the university, this tedious process clearly spells progress.

UC non-senate faculty have fought long and hard to make their voices heard. In March of 1979, they voted by a two-to-one margin to form the UC/AFT, in spite of a $125,000 anti-union campaign launched by the university. Contract negotiations have taken place every other week for the past year. Although the details of these meetings are kept confidential, the principal issues for non-senate faculty remain visible.

"The non-ladder faculty in this university are treated like second-class citizens," asserted Roz Spafford, head of the Local 2199 of the UC/AFT. Spafford, a UCSC adjunct lecturer, has been working with the union for six years. The people she defends are officially called "visiting lecturers."

Unlike tenured faculty, visiting lecturers work without security of employment. The university has set a policy whereby non-ladder faculty can remain "on the clock" (teaching at least 50 percent of a full load) for a maximum of only eight years. After that point, they are automatically laid off. The university also reserves the right to terminate any of its non-ladder employees at any time, and it is not required to provide a reason for its decision to do so.

Robert Bickal, assistant to the chancellor and head of labor relations at UCSC, believes that the university's stance with respect to non-senate faculty is fairly straightforward. As he sees it, given the economic constraints of enrollment, only a certain number of security of employment positions can be offered at each UC campus, and the university cannot afford to open these slots in areas where "interest is not a lasting one." In other words, he argued, "it is in the best interests of the students and the institutions as a whole to maintain a substantial cadre of temporary employees."

Mike Rotkin, a field study advisor and lecturer for Community Studies, argues that this policy is "poor planning." Although Rotkin is technically not employed as a lecturer, and therefore is "off the clock," he understands the fear of losing one's job as a result of some arbitrary ruling by the administration. "The better you become at teaching," he remarked, "the more you have to worry about losing your job."

> 'The better you become at teaching, the more you have to worry about losing your job.'
>
> —Mike Rotkin, Field Study Advisor and Community Studies Lecturer

Paco Ramirez also needs no reminder of his rather transitory engagement with the university. After applying for a security of employment position in the languages, he was told that although his teaching was excellent, he could not be given security because no such positions were available in his particular discipline.

Ramirez has been at UCSC for 12 years, but he has remained here only by severely juggling his time card. Since 1980, he has worked half-time for the education committee in an adminstrative position which allows him to stay on past the eight-year limit. Still, he realizes that he could be "let go at any minute."

In Ramirez's estimation, the main problem with the university in its treatment of non-senate faculty is that it refuses to acknowledge their value to the institution. "I think we [the non-ladder faculty] deserve some sort of recognition," he asserted, "some sort of evenness of treatment close to that given to faculty on the senate in the form of a major contract agreement."

At UCSC, while most tenured faculty teach four to five classes at the maximum, visiting lecturers maintain a full load of eight courses. This is more than any other UC school except Santa Barbara, where lecturers have an equally hectic schedule. Besides creating a great deal of stress for visiting lecturers, the eight-course load—when added to the other miscellaneous administrative and advisory duties of the faculty—"does not allow adequate time to prepare course curriculum or to pursue one's professional development," claimed UC/AFT representative Spafford. "In the end," she added, "it hurts both teachers and students."

According to Bickal, the university administration feels that non-ladder faculty do no need any more time than they have to carry out their responsibilities. In defense of the university's position, he cited the job description for non-senate faculty. "They've got plenty of time to prepare for their courses," he said. "They aren't teaching 40 hours a week. And besides, research isn't required of them."

UCSC Visiting Lecturer Virginia Draper, a non-ladder faculty person in the writing program, disagreed with Bickal. "As teachers, it is imperative that we keep up with the current knowledge in our fields," she said, "and the heavy course load makes this task exceedingly difficult."

Draper believes that programs in the arts, the languages, in music, and in writing—which consist mostly of non-senate faculty—are held in low esteem by the university. Consequently, she argues, these programs are denied research assistance. "We're not treated as professionals," she remarked. "We're treated as day laborers."

While maintaining a full class load last quarter, Draper traveled to San Francisco, Minneapolis, and Tel Aviv to give presentations on text analysis to groups of her colleagues. Although she received partial funding from the university for these trips, the bulk of her expenses came out of her own pocket. A tenured faculty member in her position would have received full funding.

> The university reserves the right to terminate its non-ladder employees at any time, and it is not required to provide a reason for its decision.

"There is a continuing misperception on the part of many people that what we're doing is teaching skills and information that students should have learned in high school or even junior high," asserted Draper, who pointed out that writing instructors do more than just teach spelling, punctuation, and parts of speech. She maintains that visiting lecturers in disciplines such as writing must make a special effort to work with students on an individual basis, and emphasized that this task is made more difficult when the university fails to provide the necessary resources. "We're supposedly doing something that is fundamental and basic to the academic enterprise," explained Draper, "but the academic enterprise is not supporting us."

Meanwhile, negotiations between the UC/AFT and the university continue to roll along. Ultimately, any major decisions about the non-senate faculty will be made on a systemwide basis. However, as policies do vary from campus to campus, the UCSC administration does have a substantial degree of power to affect these issues.

Michael Cowan, dean of Humanities, where the majority of non-senate faculty reside, feels a certain loyalty to those who work in his division without security of employment. As a faculty member, Cowan sympathizes with the efforts of the UC/AFT. "Non-senate faculty must be respected for their abilities," he argued, "and I have to look out for their well-being."

Nevertheless, Cowan admits that it is possible to understand the plight of the lecturers in the university without actually being able to do anything about it. As he noted, the harsh reality of the situation is that the money for security of employment positions simply is not being provided.

Some of those involved in the negotiations process argue that the university cannot afford to give in to UC/AFT demands, simply because of existing financial constraints. Others maintain that the problem comes down to one of misguided values on the part of the university administration. Whichever the case, the situation for the non-senate faculty could get worse, as a recent attempt by the university to cut the eight-year rule down to to four seems to suggest.

For the time being, it appears that the only recourse for UC non-senate faculty is through the UC/AFT. "We have a serious reality problem with the university and collective bargaining is the only remedy," remarked Spafford. Admittedly, the piecemeal negotiation process is rather slow, but UC/AFT representatives realize that it is all they really have to use. "My goal," said Spafford, "is to keep on pushing."

Teamsters for a Democratic Union

Rank and File Rule?

by Mark Gilbert

AS ONE OF THE MOST powerful labor unions in the world, the Teamsters' Union has had its share of problems, including an almost routine flow of indictments and convictions for corruption. One group of rank and file members, however, has taken up the task of not only changing the union's reputation, but changing a union they say protects the employers more than the workers.

The group, Teamsters for a Democratic Union (TDU), claims members across the country but that doesn't mean it's well-known—with 8000 members, only four-tenths of one percent of the Teamsters' total, TDU doesn't get much press coverage. The union doesn't confess to worrying about the group, but TDU's current activities are proving it can at least be a thorn in the union's side. TDU hopes the infection spreads.

TDU is not a union itself, and its flyers strive to leave no doubt about its intentions. Members tell the rank and file "we want to make our local stronger and more democratic," and emphasize that they "are not against the union. We want to reform the union." TDU is most like a caucus within a union. It holds regular meetings, organizes support for workers' rights issues, and in the last union election offered a TDU candidate slate to the rank and file.

TDU's main issue, according to Teamster member and TDU organizer Joe Fahey, is to acquire "much more control over our union and over our workplaces." Locally, TDU is angry with the present union leadership over a number of issues. It claims, among other things, that the local "sells out" the rank and file on contracts, that union officials are never around to help the workers, either in the workplace as shop stewards or in the union hall, and that union officials are paid outrageously high wages.

For example, TDU says the local union leaders shortchanged the area's beer truckdrivers in 1980. The majority of the drivers wanted to reject beer distributer George Couch's contract proposal. Teamster laws say that for a contract to be rejected, two-thirds of the union must vote against it. The drivers were only one vote short of rejecting the offer, but according to TDU election literature and Fahey, Teamster Secretary-Treasurer Richard King worked with Couch to allow non-union beer salespeople to join the union just long enough to vote in favor of the contract.

The TDU literature also said King makes over $65,000 in salary, allowances and expenses, plus three pensions: one each for being a local union member, a Teamster official, and a member of the international union. In addition, the TDU said that in 1983 the local had $618,000 in surplus dues although President Fred Heim told workers "the local is broke."

King, who is also a spokesperson for Local 912 in Watsonville, refused to comment on any of TDU's charges, saying only, "I'm not giving any discussion with them...let them say what they want to." In the past, other Teamster representatives have let the facts speak for themselves. After all, the Teamsters union is the largest union in the country and purportedly—in terms of benefits and wages—keeps its members the happiest. Regarding TDU, Teamster President Jackie Presser simply termed them a "small dissident faction," in 1983.

Photos by JANICE MAZUREK

Fahey agreed that TDU is a small faction, attributing TDU's low membership to two factors. He pointed out that people join TDU "more often than not as activists, and activists have always been a relatively small percentage of unions." In addition, he said, "In some places it would be very dangerous [to join the TDU]...or to oppose the officials in any way," citing a history of union member harassment within their own locals.

TDU members say they aren't happy with the Teamster image either. "All we've [the national union] had is one pro-business, criminal element type president of the International after another," Fahey said. "It takes a few years for the indictments to catch up with them [the international presidents], and then he's replaced and there's a whole bunch more in line to take his place." The "corrupt thug" image has also leaked over to the rank and file Teamster, he said.

But the members aren't corrupt, according to TDU organizer Frank Bardacke. "The corrupt ones are the officials," he said "because they're the ones living off of other people's work."

Since the Teamsters' image seems to stem in part from the top of the organization down, TDU wants to change it from the bottom up. Speaking through a Spanish translator, TDU member Jose Lopez said the way to change the union's image was to "deliver the power of the union to the workers." He added that the TDU wants to "remove the officials that don't represent us and replace them with our own candidates who represent the worker." That also applies to international president Jackie Presser. Since 1983 TDU has been working openly to remove Presser.

"The problem with Jackie Presser isn't just that he's a hood," said Fahey, "but he's a businessman," and therefore can't relate to the needs of the local workers. "It's not so much a wonder that he makes some of the racist statements that he's made, or that he aligns himself with Ronald Reagan," Fahey said. "He thinks like a businessman," Fahey claimed that if the rank and file could vote directly for a president, they wouldn't be represented by a businessperson.

Currently, Teamster elections are organized in a multi-tiered fashion, with the workers electing local representatives, who elect their own representatives at national conventions, and so on. A 15-member board of officials—composed primarily of union professionals—makes the final decision. Fahey added that neither the board nor president Presser have ever worked as "regular dues-paying workers."

Fahey admitted that "reforming" the Teamsters union is no easy task. Because of the way elections are held, the international union is still run primarily by the locals, he said: so the best way TDU in Watsonville could affect other locals is by setting an example other unhappy Teamsters could look to. But so far TDU hasn't accomplished their goal, at least concerning union leadership. In December of 1982, TDU ran their "slate" for the Local 912 Teamsters union officials election. TDU candidates for president and secretary-treasurer received 44 percent of the total vote—close, but not enough to win. TDU claimed it was an unfair election—that ballots were sent out as junk mail, and only 4000 of 7500 union members received ballots. They claimed that if it had been a fair elelction, they would have won. Judging by the TDU election flyer, the election was perhaps a risky one as well. THIS IS A SECRET BALLOT ELECTION. NO ONE WILL KNOW WHO YOU VOTE FOR, it read in bold lettering. In contrast, the Teamster flyer said, "TDU—communism? Socialism? Who knows! One thing for sure—it is not unionism!" Still, 44 percent was a start: in the 30-year history of the local, Fahev said no one else had ever challenged the elected union officials.

After the '82 election, TDU stressed in the newsletter that it is not an "election machine," and that its main goal is to change the local's leadership to allow more education and organizing of its members. Fahey said the international represents stagnation of the union as a movement. Officials, Fahey said, see union power as an "office and a budget."

But the real power isn't "acting like big shots," he said: it lies with "the ordinary people and their ability to be organized." TDU's job, he added, is "putting the 'movement' back into the labor movement."

The Juan Parra Case

THIS MONDAY THE SANTA Cruz Superior Court will begin hearing the case of Watsonville Cannery worker Juan Parra. Parra is suing the cannery for firing him after a 1981 incident that he claims constituted racial discrimination by the company.

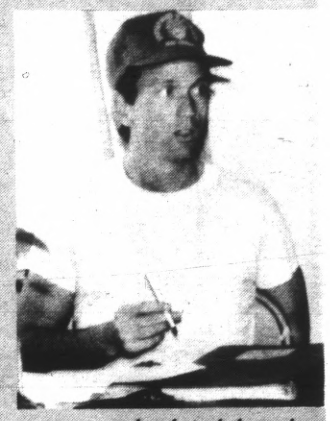
The Teamsters for a Democratic Union (TDU) in Watsonville have been organizing publicity and support for Parra's case. As the story goes, according to the TDU literature, Parra was unloading a truck when another truck backed into and stopped the assembly line. The supervisor on duty, Ken Miller, blamed Parra for the incident, and reportedly shoved him physically. Allegedly calling Parra a "stupid Mexican son of a bitch," Miller gave him a warning ticket—something Parra had never received before in his nine years with the cannery.

Parra first went to the supervisor's boss Sam Castro, who told him not to worry about the ticket, the TDU says. On his lunchbreak that day, Parra talked to Teamsters Local 912 President Fred Heim, who supposedly said he would take care of the ticket, but never did, according to the TDU. Later in the day, Parra—after allegedly being shoved a second time by Miller—hit and knocked him down with a broom he was using.

Parra was fired the next day, and charged with "felonious assult with a deadly weapon"—the broom.

Since then, TDU has organized Local Teamster 912 members and got charges against Parra dropped, recovered Parra's unemployment insurance, and delivered 500 signatures demanding Miller's termination at the cannery. Miller has since been fired—because of the petition, the TDU says.

Along with the charges of racial discrimination, another point of controversy in the Parra case stems from an occurrence during Parra's 1981 trail on the felonious assult charges. The incident, according to local TDU organizer Joe Fahey, took place in the courtroom before proceedings began. A van from the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) arrived at the courthouse, and two armed



agents entered and singled out three persons. Without asking for their "green cards"—certification of legal immigrant status—the agents "seized" and "dragged" the people from the courtroom, Fahey said. One of the three abducted, he added, signed a waiver form that allowed the INS to transport him directly to the border without any deportation proceedings. After hearing cries from the court telling them not to sign the form, the two other men—who were subpoenaed witnesses for Parra's defense—refused to sign and later received papers enabling them to stay in the US. TDU still questions how the INS knew exactly which people to pick up.

Parra is now suing the cannery for what his attorney, Dan Siegal, calls "wrongful discharge and racial harassment." "No human being should be subjected to [that kind of] verbal and physical abuse," Siegal said, referring to Parra.

But attorney Derek Woodhouse of Littler, Mendelson, Fastiff and Tichy, the firm representing Watsonville Cannery, said simply, "The plaintiff was terminated because he clobberd his employer with a broom."

According to TDU organizer Frank Bardacke, the suit calls for Parra's rehiring, and for the cannery to award him damages. TDU is organizing a demonstration for Parra at noon Monday on the Water Street courthouse steps, just before the proceedings begin. The hearing is expected to last one to two weeks.

—Mark Gilbert

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Nicaraguan Sister City

Hands Across the Border

by Guy Ashley

AT A TIME WHEN THE Reagan administration's attitude toward the Sandinista government is far from conciliatory, some local citizens want to establish direct bonds of friendship with the people of Nicaragua. In what they characterize as an attempt to transcend governmental tensions, the Friendship City Project has proposed that Santa Cruz adopt Masaya, Nicaragua as a sister city.

"Governments come and go, individuals stay," said Glorianna Cordova, one of the plan's originators. "With this gesture of friendship, we can establish ties that will outlast any particular government."

Richard Harris, co-author of the proposal, emphasized the importance of "people-to-people diplomacy" at a time when US-Nicaragua relations are openly hostile. "The more understanding that exists between two countries, the less the likelihood of going to war," Harris said. The proposal, he said, will provide an avenue of communication that could clear up misconceptions on both sides, and contribute to improved relations.

The Santa Cruz Sister City Committee will discuss the proposal for the first time at its monthly meeting May 8. If the committee decides in favor of the Nicaraguan sister city, they will in turn present the proposal to the Santa Cruz City Council. Santa Cruz Mayor Mardi Wormhoudt said she was reluctant to speculate on the Masaya proposal, especially when the sister city committee and city council were still trying to iron out the final details in adopting another new sister city: Alushta, in the Soviet Union.

Santa Cruz already has four Sister Cities: Puerto La Cruz, Venezuela; Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Canary Islands, Spain; Shingu, Japan; and Sestri Levante, Italy.

President Dwight Eisenhower established the Sister City Program in 1956 to promote understanding and strengthen international ties by linking US and foreign cities. According to Cindy Schuette, chairperson of the Santa Cruz Sister City Committee, these affiliations are designed to introduce "bonds of understanding and friendship, to be pursued by the people of different cultures."

Schuette said the sister city committee has been active in promoting events which strengthen sister city relationships. The recent Sister City Week serves as one example, she said, as well as the visit paid to Shingu by a group of Santa Cruz Little League baseball players two years ago. The committee also helped plan a youth exchange slated for this summer between Santa Cruz and Sestri Levante.

Peter Klotz-Chamberlain, a member of the prospective sister city subcommittee, said that since the committee is presently occupied with a number of new sister city proposals, he was unsure how the Masaya plan would be received. "I do think, and I believe the others on the committee agree, that our decisions should not be mediated by the politics of national governments," he said.

While unwilling to pledge her full support of the plan at this time, Wormhoudt said, "I think we should do everything we can to show our support for the democratically elected government in Nicaragua and oppose United States intervention there."

The proposal is not without its critics however. Tim Morgan, a member of the Santa Cruz County Republican Central Committee, said he feels city governments should not involve themselves in international politics. He sees the proposal as an obvious attempt to embarrass the Reagan administration. "It would be disingenuous to suggest that such a proposal at this time is motivated by reasons other than to embarrass Reagan foreign policy," Morgan said.

Morgan dismissed any suggestion that the Masaya sister city proposal is solely a humanitarian gesture. "Why haven't there been similar proposals in previous years for sister cities on such needy areas as Afghanistan?" he asked.

According to Cordova, Masaya and Santa Cruz would be ideal sister cities because they are similar communities in many ways. Masaya is much like Santa Cruz in terms of both its size and its image as a center for arts and music, she said. While Masaya is a poor community, suffering from the economic crisis that has devastated all of Nicaragua, Cordova emphasized that the Masayan people have much to offer as a sister city. If the proposal is adopted, Cordova had Harris said they would like to immediately extend an invitation to a delegation of Masaya artists to come and paint a mural for the people of Santa Cruz.

As well as constituting a "symbolic act of solidarity" with the Nicaraguan people, Harris said he felt this sister city relationship would be especially rewarding due to the unusually large number of Santa Cruzans who have outwardly expressed support for the people and the government there. Harris, who recently visited Masaya, said he was amazed by his many encounters with Santa Cruzans in Nicaragua. "Many Nicaraguans believe Santa Cruz to be a very large American city because they meet so many visitors from this community down there," he said.

While Masaya is recognized as a very important cultural American city. Harris said it is also one of Nicaragua's most revolutionary cities. Masaya was the site of decisive battles in the revolution that eventually toppled the Somoza dictatorship in the late 1970's. According to Harris, the ability of the people to ward off the national guard —ordered by Somoza to "lay the city to rubble"—is still a source of great pride there.

A sister city relationship with Masaya is especially appropriate at this time, Harris said, because the current animosity in US-Nicaragua relations clearly represents a need for more understanding between the two countries. To accusations that the Masaya sister city proposal is an effort to embarass US foreign policy, Harris responded, "We're embarrassed by our government's attitude toward Nicaragua."

Illustration by MELISSA SIKES

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Death as a Way of Life: Profile of a Mortician

by Sharon May Brown

"I HATE BLACK. I DON'T wear black. We don't wear black around here. Our cars are't black," said mortician Ken McKitrick. "And we don't wear top hats and tuxedos—I think that went out a long time ago."

Despite his aversion to black, McKitrick works as a licensed mortician in Santa Cruz. Along with partner Larry Arnold, he manages Arnold's Funeral Home, set on some 25 acres of serene hills just outside town. The land also houses the cemetery, crematorium, and mausoleum of the International Order of Oddfellows, a fraternal organization.

For those uninitiated in vocational vocabulary, a funeral director arranges and directs funerals, while an embalmer prepares the body. A licensed mortician—such as McKitrick—does both. He picks up the body, prepares the remains, counsels the family, takes care of legalities such as death notices, directs the funeral, and oversees internment of the body—be it a cemetery burial or the scattering of ashes at sea.

"When I walk into a doctor's office to pick up a death certificate, the receptionist immediately knows it's me," McKitrick said. "I've often looked in the mirror to find out if there's some way I comb my hair or wear my tie that makes it obvious I'm a funeral director."

Unlike many morticians, McKitrick didn't get into the business through other members of his family. His father worked in a farm equipment factory in Moline, Illinois. While growing up, McKitrick witnessed his father's frequent layoffs and strikes, and decided to find a profession less vulnerable to erratic economic shifts. As it turned out, McKitrick raised rabbits, which he sold to the funeral director of nearby Greenrock who loved to eat rabbit.

The funeral director suggested McKitrick consider the funeral business as a profession, and at 16-years-old, he made his decision. Twenty years and thousands of funerals later, he can't imagine having chosen any other profession. "If I wasn't a funeral director I don't know what I'd be," he said. "The calling to be a funeral director is a very special one."

However, when McKitrick told his parents about his professional ambition, they were less than delighted. "My father thought I was crazy. I was a junior in high school and he thought I had better take welding. I thought there wasn't enough room in the welding booth for me and all those sparks."

McKitrick worked at a mortuary his senior year in high school, and then snagged a scholarship (out of 2000 other applicants) to a local junior college. From there, he went on to Worsham College of Mortuary Science in Chicago, one of the oldest of the three dozen or so mortuary schools in the US. During these college years he met his wife, who is also a licensed funeral director—though she currently works as a florist in town.

McKitrick both worked and lived in a funeral home while he completed the rigorous one-year program—similar to that encountered by pre-med students. His course work included anatomy, chemistry, biology, pathology, law, English, and embalming. After an apprenticeship, he received his mortician license in California and Illinois, and has since owned and managed mortuaries in both states.

McKitrick thinks the somber stereotype of morticians is misleading. While the image may be largely applicable to the "old guard" in the funeral industry, he explained, quite the opposite is true of the younger generation. "I'm not somber," he said. "I don't believe in that sort of thing."

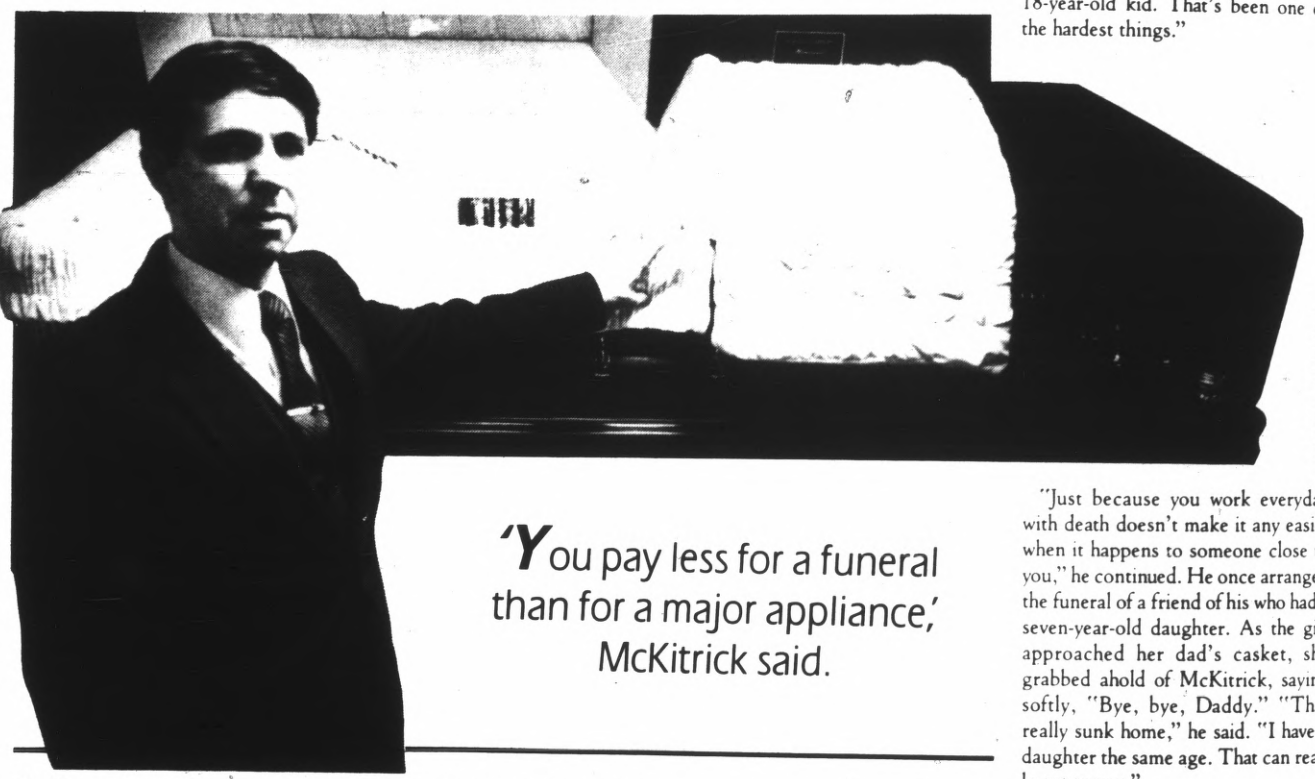

Photo by HOLGER LEUE

'You pay less for a funeral than for a major appliance,' McKitrick said.

WHEN CLIENTS FIRST enter Arnold's Mortuary, they find themselves in a spacious, carpeted room. A large, impossibly neat desk sits at the far end; paintings hang on the walls, and flowers bloom outside the window. "We try to create a warm, comfortable feeling," McKitrick said.

Following a consultation with the family, which includes getting the necessary information for the death certificates and newspaper notice, McKitrick ushers the client into the casket selection room. An impressive array of caskets lines the walls—pink metal, solid copper, oak, even redwood (the most popular choice in Santa Cruz). Some of the lids are propped open to reveal crepe interiors of all colors with "sheered," "tailored," or reversible linings. One baby-blue interior has tiny birds embroidered on the material.

The prep roôm, where the body goes when delivered, is clean and stark. Linoleum covers the floor and a metal table occupies its center. A hole lies at the far end of the slightly tilted table—to allow the blood to drain. The embalmer pumps a formaldehyde mixture into the body which replaces the blood, to disinfect the body and preserve it until burial. The mixture's pinkish tint—similar to Pepto-Bismol—resembles the color of blood, McKitrick explained, giving the body a more natural color. Miss Breck "Lasting Hold" hairspray sits on the counter, as well as bottles of "dermatint" in different shades of skin tone—including sun tan.

Despite bitter criticisms of the funeral industry in recent years—sparked by Jessica Mitford's expose, *The American Way of Death*—Arnold's seems far from the callous rip-off outfits designed to take advantage of vulnerable, grieving relatives. Prices range from $800 to $3600, which includes everything from the time of removal to the burial. "You pay less for a funeral than for a major appliance," McKitrick said.

McKitrick believes that educating people about death, and what happens after death, is very important. He presents programs on death and dying for elementary and high schools, colleges, and professional groups in the community, as well as giving students tours through the mortuary. "Sometimes it's what you don't know that makes you afraid," McKitrick said.

"If there's a problem with funeral directors today, it's that they have hid their heads in the sand. A boss once told me, never say what goes on in a funeral home'. What are we trying to hide? The prep room is like an operating room; there's nothing disgusting or horrifying about it."

What McKitrick enjoys most about being a mortician is "the feeling of being helpful," he said. "A lot of times what we do is something the families couldn't do for themselves."

McKitrick doesn't feel his profession is an odd one. "We're just like any other person—except we've got to get up in the middle of the night while you get to sleep." A mortician, like a doctor, is always on call. In fact, McKitrick wears a beeper on his belt which he jokingly calls "an electronic dog leash." "Many times, I've sat down to Thanksgiving dinner and never gotten to carve the turkey," he said. "Death doesn't know holidays. In fact, we seem to be busiest during the holidays."

The funeral industry has undergone several changes in the last few years, according to McKitrick. Among these are improved "restorative artwork" techniques—officially termed "dermasurgery"—to restore a face through the use of wax, re-building and makeup. The difficult techniques require extreme expertise, he said, and the pasty pancake makeup that graced corpses in the past is obsolete. "We now use tints which make them look more alive. I've had many people say to me, 'She hasn't looked so good in five years.' "

McKitrick feels the restoration is important because it provides the family's "last picture" of the deceased. He believes seeing the corpse is also a necessary step in accepting someone's death.

McKitrick has certainly seen his share of tragedy, whether through automobile accidents, drownings, heart attacks, homicides, or suicides. "We [morticians] can't show our emotions like the family does," he said, "but we still have those emotions." For McKitrick, the death of young people is the most difficult part of his job. "Sometimes you have to go to the middle of the highway and pick up an 18-year-old kid. That's been one of the hardest things."

"Just because you work everyday with death doesn't make it any easier when it happens to someone close to you," he continued. He once arranged the funeral of a friend of his who had a seven-year-old daughter. As the girl approached her dad's casket, she grabbed ahold of McKitrick, saying softly, "Bye, bye, Daddy." "That really sunk home," he said. "I have a daughter the same age. That can really get to you."

McKitrick thinks people are too sqeamish about the words "dead" or "died." "We never hesitiate to say someone was born today; why do we hesitiate to say someone died today? We hide it with words like 'expired'—sounds like a [parking] meter downtown."

"We're a very death-denying society. The last thing we want to think about is our own mortality. Funeral directors are no different," he added. "We preach about making pre-arrangements, but I'll bet you can't find one out of five that have done it themselves."

And has McKitrick? "No," he laughs. "Somehow as funeral directors we think it's never gonna happen to us."

CITY*clips*

Going for the Gold

About 30 protesters—many taking time out from the sit-in activities at McHenry (Mandela) Library—gathered at noon last Friday to picket the Santa Cruz Coin Exchange for its sale of the South African Krugerrand. Led by the Free South Africa Committee, the protest was the third directed at the exchange, one of the five local merchants currently selling the gold coin.

Because of its high visibility as a symbol of apartheid and its profitability for South African mines, the Krugerrand has become a major target in anti-apartheid protests. Here in Santa Cruz, Free South Africa Committee members hope to halt sales of the coins completely.

Since the protests started last month, several local coin dealers have expressed some willingness to reconsider future Krugerrand sales, said committee spokesperson Mark Ferrell. Bud Cummings, owner of Santa Cruz Coin Exchange, has agreed to forgo purchase of new 1985 coins, but he said he will continue sales of coins currently in circulation. Cummings reasoned that once South Africa initially distributes the coins, their further exchange does not yield profits for South Africa.

"We view Mr. Cummings' decision as a positive development," said Free South Africa Committee member Alan Weinerman. However, the committee remains firm in its objective to halt the coins' sales altogether. Further such actions are pending, according to the committee.

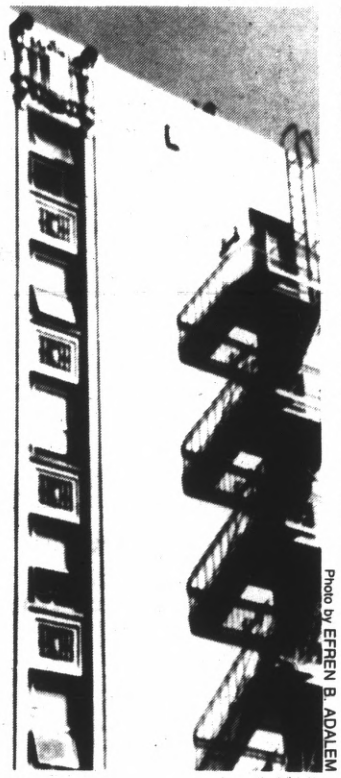

Photo by EFREN B. ADALEM

Coors Makes a Splash

An unusual political action took place at an unexpected site—Harvey West pool—as a UCSC student, Mark Angel, refused to participate in the Santa Cruz Invitational Swim Meet because the event was co-sponsored by Coors Brewing Company.

The starter's gun had already fired and the swimmers were in the water as Angel addressed a stunned audience. "I decline from participation in this competition because it is sponsored by Adolf Coors Brewing Company," Angel told the crowd of some 350 swimmers and spectators. "This organization is racist, anti-union, and anti-women," he continued. "I am participating in what I consider a far more significant race: the human race." Angel then stepped down from the starting block, discarded a swimming cap with a "Coors Light" logo, and walked away from the pool.

Members of the Santa Cruz County Central Labor Council had previously set up an informational picket about the ongoing boycott against Coors Brewery. The council passed out leaflets accusing Coors of assaults upon personal dignity, union rights, racial justice, and the allegiance of Coors president Joseph Coors to the New Right.

Some of Coors' past abuses, according to the labor council, include forcing workers to take polygraph tests at the risk of losing their jobs, asking questions such as "how often do you have sex?" and "do you cheat on your wife?"

In 1984, William Coors—now chairperson of the board—told an audience of minority business leaders that "one of the best things they [slave-traders] did for you is drag you [Afro-Americans] over here in chains."

Labor council member Penny Schantz said various unions will continue to publicize the ongoing boycott against Coors. "Any time that Coors shows up in Santa Cruz," she said, "some union or company will be ready to picket the event." She also urged all beer drinkers to ask their liquor stores and bars not to stock Coors, Coors Light, George Killian's Irish Red Ale, Herman Joseph's 1868 or Golden Lager.

Green Belt Stays Buckled

Federal District Court Judge Marilyn Patel may have saved the city of Santa Cruz millions of dollars last Thursday when she upheld the 1979 Greenbelt Initiative (Measure O). The Kinzli family filed suit against the city over 18 months ago on the grounds that Measure O unjustly prevented them from developing their 62-acre property on the city's eastern limits, near the yacht harbor.

Measure O created a "greenbelt" of open space lands around Santa Cruz where only limited development is allowed. According to Associate City Attorney Gerald Bowden, the court could have deemed Measure O unconstitutional and required the city to pay the Kinzlis significant damages. But as it stands, Patel ruled that there had been no unjust "taking" of the property, and that Measure O constitutes an "appropriate exercise of police [regulatory] power."

The Kinzli case may serve as a precedent for a similar pending lawsuit involving 250 acres on the city's western boundary, according to Associate City Attorney Neal Anderson. Such land-use disputes are sticky under existing Supreme Court decisions, Anderson explained, because the laws "are not clear in their language."

Phillip Kinzli said he thought it "best not to comment [on the lawsuit] at the moment. I haven't read the whole decision yet." As for a possible appeal, he said "it is too early to say."

The Duke's a Hazard

Despite extensive local opposition, Governor George Deukmejian may still decide to support the Interior Department's massive five-year offshore drilling proposal. May 20 marks the deadline for California's official response to the leasing program, and opponents flocked to last week's public hearing in Monterey hoping to sway Deukmejian's stand.

The current plan—described by some environmentalists as even more exploitative than previous leasing programs—would divide the entire western seaboard into three parcels, with the southernmost portion to begin leasing procedures as early as this month.

The speakers cited environmental considerations such as onshore development, platform construction in the migratory paths of the endangered blue whales, and our current technical inability to contain a major oil spill as very strong arguments against California offshore drilling.

A spokesperson for Friends of the Earth said the biological assessments by the Department of the Interior are "an absolute travesty." The proposed flexibility clause, a provision which would give the Interior Department the power to advance lease sale dates at its discretion, would be "like writing a blank check," he added.

Secretary of the Interior Donald Hodel has countered that the nation had a need for "an effective offshore leasing program to help move us closer toward energy independence and improve our energy and natural security." Other pro-development interests cite the number of jobs created and the increase in state revenues as further justifications for offshore drilling.

Many Californians, however, feel the price for such benefits is too high. As one speaker put it, "We are not so desperate as to burn our cathedrals for firewood."

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It's a Living . . .

Odd Jobs

by Michael Miovic

Question: What do a duck hat artisan, an accordian specialist, a butcher, and an Asian dog breeder have in common?

Answer: Nothing, except that they get paid for what they do, and City on a Hill *interviewed them about their occupations.*

JUST WHAT IS APPROpriate attire for a Faience duck? We're not talking about any old machine-molded souvenir, but France's finest hand-finished clay ducks.

When confronted with this problem a year and a half ago, Jeanne O'Brien decided that only meticulously crafted miniature straw hats could rightfully adorn the heads of these ducks—mantlepiece mainstays for all true lovers of ruffles, lace, and rustic provencial decor. She started to make duck hats for her father's French country store in Carmel, and has turned the craft into a full-time business.

O'Brien's duck hats are consummately delicate replicas of fashionable lady's straw hats. Producing eight hats per hour at $2 per hat brings her a $16 hourly wage, minus minor capital outlays. Not bad for a business in which you are your own boss—which O'Brien says is a major incentive for her.

What O'Brien likes most, however, is the work itself. Starting with a hand-sized straw hat, she girdles the crown with a ribbon—perhaps violet, cobalt blue, peach, or salmon. Where the ends of the ribbon meet and burst into a daring bow she next adds a subtly scented bouquet of dried flowers—lavender, larkspur, hydrangea, German statice, and more.

"I love all the different colors and textures," she said, "and the thrill of artistic creation...that feeling of making something out of nothing."

O'Brien has made almost the whole business out of nothing. She does all her own marketing, advertising, sales, and delivery. Right now she has customers—mostly small shops and some private individuals—from the east San Francisco Bay area to Carmel, as well as some local stores with outlets in Los Angeles and Texas.

But the duck hat business is not all a bed of roses. Taking into account her recent experimentation in baskets, lady's hats, wreathes, and other assorted goodies, her books show that she is making only $2 per hour at the moment. "I'm really discouraged," she said.

To keep the business afloat she plans to maximize the efficiency of purchases from suppliers, and to find a sales representative. Other hardships of the job include fluctuating income, which she tries to stabilize with house cleaning work, and lack of companionship on the job. Such are the joys and woes of a struggling ceramic duck hat artist.

ALL ACCORDION ENthusiasts in the area know that when you say "accordion" you say "Serpa." Betty Serpa, that is—the only accordion supplier and teacher in the county. Working out of her lifetime residence in Watsonville, Serpa is the local grand master of the accordion.

She started playing accordion in fifth grade, began giving lessons in junior high school, and never stopped thereafter.

"It's a great instrument," Serpa said, "because it's so versatile." What's more, she said, you don't need to plug it in, it's more mobile than a piano, and it doesn't need an accompaniment like a violin. "You can play anything from Dixieland to classics," she said. "Personally, I like to play a bit of everything."

But the accordion has seen "a sad decline" in the last 20 years. Two decades ago, when accordions sang and squawked everywhere as the lifeblood of Watsonville's Italian youth, Serpa had almost 80 students a week, she said. Back then she used to travel with all kinds of small and large bands, giving concerts in San Francisco, Oakland, and Salinas. Now, however, she has only 10 to 15 students per week. "Accordions are kind of the dinosaurs of the age," she sighed.

Dinosaurs though they may be, Serpa still loves 'em. And anyone who makes the pilgrimage to the Serpa Accordion Studio in Watsonville can still study under the master herself, or maybe just admire her collection of some of the greatest Italian accordions—Gueiltti and la Melodiasa—that ever roamed the musical spectrum.

Now that all the big slaughter houses have moved to the Midwest, Fossum is the only butcher left between here and Monterey.

ELWOOD FOSSUM, BUTcher, has been in the meat business since 1949, and in the slaughtering business for the last 15 years. Now that all the big slaughter houses have moved to the Midwest Fossum is the only butcher left between here and Monterey.

So what is it like to slaughter animals? "It's just a job, like doing anything else," he said, "you get used to it."

And how about all that blood? Well, it's two to three gallons for an adult steer, he explained, "though it looks like a lot more when you see it on the ground."

Have no illusions, however; slaughtering is not easy. Fossum always works alone, right on local ranches—which means working in a variety of settings in all kinds of weather. When he goes after an animal "sometimes I slaughter it in the field, and sometimes I do it in the truck [a one-ton Ford truck that serves as a slaughterhouse on wheels]."

The whole process takes about one hour per steer. First he shoots the animal, which kills it instantly. Then he bleeds it by the throat to preserve the meat. Finally, the dressed carcass—butcher lingo for edible meat—is taken to a freezer while unedible leftovers are sent to make blood, hoof and bone meal (fertilizers), and grease—for soap and synthetic rubber.

Since their meat is not inspected, federal law requires that ranchowners slaughter only for private consumption. So Fossum never gets to eat the fruit of his labor. "I get all my meat from the grocery store," he said.

ASIA HAS ALWAYS BEEN on the forefront of microtechnology. While the Japanese currently produce the newest in pocket computers, thousands of years ago the Chinese had already perfected pocket pets—the sacred and regal Peking Dogs.

Although they are not programmable, these small, flat-faced short-legged pooches sport an incomparable coat of long, soft fur, and are "amazingly active," according to *Websters Collegiate Dictionary*. Betty Cox, expert Asian dog breeder and owner of Fine Arts and Asian Dogs in Scotts Valley, added that they are also long-lived dogs.

"My oldest one is 21," she said. "The females have puppies until they're 12, and the males stay stud until 14." By that time, most American-bred dogs are impotent, infertile, or dead.

Photo by EFREN B. ADALEM

Jeane O'Brien sells her duck hats from the East Bay to Carmel, and even through stores in Texas and Los Angeles.

Cox, 68, has been in the Asian dog breeding business for 11 years now, and raises two Peking Dog breeds—Maltese and Shih Tzu—in her secluded woodland home. She lives with her dogs because they cannot survive out of doors. "They're quite a houseful," she said, but declined to mention exact numbers. Perhaps some idea of quantity can be inferred from the fact that she has them sorted into 14 separate rooms according to sex, size, breed, and whether they are in heat or nursing puppies.

'Accordions are kind of the dinosaurs of the age,' Serpa sighed.

The Chinese call Peking Dogs "Lion Dogs." Cox explained that the term derives from an ancient myth: The Buddha had a small dog that followed him around at his heels, and in case of danger, he could turn his faithful companion into a lion and make a speedy getaway on its back.

So why did Cox become interested in Lion Dogs? Because she has been enthralled by the miniature royal dogs ever since her grandmother brought back stories of them from China. Unfortunately, her dream-come-true business is now under fire by the city of Scotts Valley, which unexpectedly refused to re-issue her a business license.

Cox may have to resort to one of her dogs-turned-lion for a ride out of town. But for those who wish to snare one of her pups before they all fade away into legend, remember how to address such a noble dog correctly: "it's 'Shi-Zoo'," Cox said, "not Shit-Zoo.'"

CAMPUS *clips*

Photos by EFREN B. ADALEM

Divesting Personal from the State

Financial statements issued for 1984 by the UC Board of Regents reveal that 12 of the 24 Regents have personal investments in companies doing business in South Africa. Ten of the 12—including UC President David Gardner and Governor George Deukmejian—own stocks in the same companies they may soon consider removing from the university's $6.3 billion portfolio. UC holds approximately $2.75 billion worth of investments in 26 companies connected with South Africa. Because the 10 Regents also own personal stock in these companies, the legal counsel for the Regents is investigating a possible conflict-of-interest.

Gardner, who declined to comment on the conflict-of-interest issue, owns stock totaling $1001 to $10,000 in each of three companies with ties to South Africa. These include Standard of California, a petroleum company; and IBM, a firm in which UC also owns stock; and Boeing Corporation.

Deukmejian's financial statement indicates he holds between $10,000 and $100,000 worth of stock in General Electric, also a UC investment connected to South Africa. In an April 24 press conference, Deukmejian tried to dispel concern over the possible conflict-of-interest in the Regents pending decision. "The Board of Regents will be making a decision as fiduciaries of those funds...not based on personal situations," he said. "I am sure they are honorable people and will be able to separate [personal] from...fiduciary responsibility."

According to the state Fair Political Practices Commission, a conflict may arise when the following two conditions exist: individual Regents have at least $1000 invested in, or receive at least $250 per year from the companies in question; and when UC divestment would have a $1 million impact on a Fortune 500 company involved or a $250,000 impact on a company not in the top 500 listing. Even if no legal conflict arises, critics of UC investments in companies tied to South Africa argue it is still wrong for Regents with personal investments in the disputed companies to vote on divestment. "If it's not a legal conflict, it is an ethical conflict," said John Harrington, former trustee of the Sacramento City Employees Retirement Fund and president of Working Assets, a socially responsible money market fund that avoids investments in companies doing business with South Africa.

The Regents "have a financial interest in the same companies as the University of California," Harrington asserted. "They are voting when they have a direct [financial] interest that may be affected."

Regents Recalculate

In the wake of increased nationwide calls for South African divestment, a study conducted by UC Berkeley's *Daily Californian* says that UC investments in companies doing business in South Africa are as much as $1 billion more than previous estimates. The well-publicized figure of $1.7 billion was based on investment figures dating back to 1977, *Daily Cal* staff writer George Olsen told *City on a Hill*. New figures released by the UC treasurer's office put the amount of UC's investment portfolio tied into South Africa at $2.3 billion. The *Daily Californian* study counted UC's $800 million in short-term investments—which the treasurer's estimates did not include. This means that up to $2.75 billion may be invested in companies and banks that put their money into South Africa.

False Story

According to the Santa Cruz County District Attorney's office, a UCSC student lied last month when she reported to police that she had been raped. The student, Anne Deborah Strong, said she had been repeatedly harassed by an unknown admirer who then attacked and raped her on a path near McHenry Library. According to Assistant District Attorney Steve Muni, "discrepancies between the stories she gave various media and police" alerted authorities to the possibility that Strong was lying.

Strong will be arraigned on May 17 for filing a false police report, a misdemeanor which carries a possible sentence of six months in county jail and a $1000 fine. Muni told *City on a Hill*, "I don't look at her as a criminal; it's a situation where she needs counseling." He added that this case "has no effect on how the police or my office view rape cases. In no way would I discourage anybody who was legitimately attacked from reporting it to the police."

Cuffs and Gowns

Teachers followed their students' lead for a change as 38 faculty members were arrested at UC Berkeley on April 26. Representing all nine campuses, approximately 400 faculty members—dressed in black graduation robes—marched to Univeristy Hall. At least 18 faculty members from UCSC joined the protest. Meanwhile a delegation of 13 faculty—including UCSC Associate Professor of Sociology Hardy Frye—met with President Gardner for over an hour. Representing a "broad range of viewpoints" the faculty asked him to support their demands that the Regents "adopt the principle of full divestment" at the May meeting.

Gardner told the delegation that he would make a public statement in the future and that it was possible the Regents would discuss the issue at the May meeting. Gardner maintains that it is not "constructive" for him to state his position at this time.

The faculty, however, was unsatisfied with Gardner's response. "We would prefer to see President Gardner as our leader and colleague rather than an employee of the Regents," said UCB Professor of Architecture Ken Simmons.

The faculty decided to do civil disobedience by sitting-in at the foyer of University Hall. Thirty eight were arrested in an orderly and peaceful procedure of field arrest—each person was booked and given a citation inside the building, instead of being taken to a jail.

Eight UCSC faculty members were arrested including Visiting Lecturer of History Marge Frantz and Adjunct Lecturer of Writing and Environmental Studies Jane Yett. "One of the primary reasons we are here," Yett told *City on a Hill*, "is to support our students. And it's a pleasure to follow their lead."

The UC faculty members made it clear that they would not "disappear" after the Friday protest. "We are in this for the long haul," declared Simmons," to bring about full divestiture and further the movement to end apartheid."

UC-HELD COMPANIES WITH SUBSIDIES IN SOUTH AFRICA

$$$$$$$$$$$$

The following is a partial listing of UC's investments in companies that do business with South Africa. The investment figures are the market values of UC's stockholdings as of February 28, 1985. The information on each company's total assets is current as of December 1983. UC's total portfolio is worth $6.3 billion; at least $2.3 billion of that is invested in companies doing business with South Africa. $800 million of UC's investments are short-term, but information on where that money is invested was unavailable. All figures are in millions of dollars.

Company	UC's Investment	Company's Assets in South Africa
IBM	$317	Unknown
General Electric	181	$120
3M	141	26
American Home Products	138	24
Hewlett-Packard	130	Unknown
GTE	120	Unknown
Exxon	112	10
Eastman Kodak	107	Unknown
Nabisco Brands	98	Unknown
Beatrice Co.	97.5	Unknown
Merck & Co.	93	23
CocaCola	92	60
Pfizer Inc.	77	13
Dun & Bradstreet	75	Unknown
Marsh and McLennan	73	Unknown
Johnson & Johnson	72	42
Upjohn Co.	60	Unknown
Caterpillar Tractor Co.	47	22
Nalco Chemical	41	Unknown
Dow Chemical	36.5	132
Baxter Travenol Labs	34	5.2
Xerox	34.5	42
Baker Int'l	28	Unknown
Revlon	24	26
General Motors	10	140

This information was compiled by City on a Hill.

Cowell Student Health Center

Club Med

by Susanna Heckman

NEVER AGAIN WILL I haunt the off-campus housing office calling a list of people to tell them I don't play tuba and seldom cook stringy squirmy things. I've found the best housing in Santa Cruz. It's near the bus stop, comfortably furnished, quiet, has big windows and nice people, no housecleaning is expected, there's a private bath, and it's free.

The drawbacks? Well, yes, there are a few: consumables are not free, or even, in the case of food, tantalizing. Furthermore, only refugees of biological warfare—from inside your body—are accepted. Very simply, if you want to be one of the several hundred students who "vacation" for awhile at the Cowell Student Health Center's Critical Care Unit each year, you can't be capable of enjoying your visit. You have to be at the point where you're content to gaze blankly into the cosmos of your tenth glass of orange juice instead of relishing a breakfast in bed and a morning of guilt-free Saturday cartoon-watching.

Why your tenth glass? Because it's a prerequisite (I deduced) for anyone on the jean-clad, white-coated staff to be able to say "drink lots of liquids, OK?" between every sentence. Whoosh—the big heavy door would go, pop! a head would stick in—"Hi! Can I get you some 7-Up, or some juice maybe? Fill your water pitcher? Ice or plain?"

The bewildering array of eager water-bearers is a direct result of the large part-time instead of a smaller full-time staff. There are only four full-time positions, including the director, business manager, records clerk, and secretary. The other 75 part-time workers are laid off during quarter breaks and for the summer. So far, according to business manager Larry Friar, UCSC has been lucky to recruit highly-qualified "super-degree" people for low-paid, no-benefit jobs. "Santa Cruz is a nice place to live and work," he offered as an explanation.

For the past two years, Friar told me, registration-fee committees have cut the health center's funds so that it's now on the smallest budget of all the UC campuses except UC Riverside. Some of the loss has been offset by new fees for "specialty services" like x-rays, allergy shots and birth control. As a result, Friar feels, student utilization of the health center is dropping, which makes the cuts counterproductive to the health center's role of "preserving and enhancing enrollment."

At any rate, the "super-degree" staff collectively convinced me they knew the Plan to speed me back to finals. As I obediently attempted to liquidate the enemy, I tried to reflect on their less-than-enthusiastic inclination to bring me food. Something to do with keeping the liquids down, I thought they said—but they're down, they're down! I started to protest. Just then the TV started making unreasonable demands on my imagination. A black line traversed the screen, causing people to walk on their own heads.

I gave up concentrating and scuttled into the bathroom, feeling like a nauseated armadillo: I looked at myself in the mirror. Was there any difference from ten minutes ago? (Remember, the liquids.) Nope—just the same hunched figure in a huge faded hospital gown with a hair-do that would interest Phyllis Diller. Shivering, I stumbled back to bed and lay back with a soft moan. Something was going on inside my skull—something big. A whale must be trying to swim around in there. How did that get in? I'm a non-violent, progressive, whale-loving person. I own a Greenpeace button! Why pick on me?

Have you ever noticed how self-centered people are when they're sick? They delight in describing their worst moments.

So then I started getting hot again under the rather worn blanket. By the way, this had been a hard-won blanket; I think I beat out a live-in student assistant for its use. "We send them [the blankets] out to get laundered and never see them again," one nurse had explained apologetically my first night there. I threw off the blanket and tried watching TV again, but only tennis and a black line were on the one channel.

I had discovered by now that weekends are not the time to vacation there. One nurse is left to manage the entire center, taking care of patients in the unit, running the dispensary and answering the phone. You're likely to be left alone for long, long, long periods of time, which forces you to do what you're supposed to do: sleep and drink lots of fluids. A doctor may pop in once, cheerfully interrupting an intimate moment with the visitor you've been thinking about all night who finally visited—but these sudden popularity crises are rare.

SAGA's weekend-starvation plan of only two meals a day slows the routine too. You end up quite glad when someone armed with hoses and dials and thermometers comes in to measure your state of being (and the bacterias', and the whale's). Some of them warm up the stethoscope with their hands before applying it to your skin. You feel like kissing them when they change your sheets. They check your water and bring you jello.

For a long time they asked me to walk outside the door, down the hall and around the corner to weigh myself so they could fill in that nagging weight box on my chart. I was honest when I told them I didn't feel well enough; but there was also that little problem with my gown not closing in back. I was surprised when the night nurse, early one morning after I'd rung for something stupid (really just to chat with another living being), carried the huge scale all the way into the room and set it down. He looked very pleased with himself, and we both giggled. Everyone was relieved to have that darn box satiated.

It's important to laugh while you're there or else the bacteria may sign a long-term lease. Ignore the James Joyce, *Apiary Economics*, newspapers, or whatever your well-meaning friends bring you; read only humor and smut, or better yet, smutty humor. You shouldn't do any productive relaxing; your visit has to feel like flaky escapism. Your friends, seeing that, may also want to escape and stay in the other bed. In fact, they can lie there for as long as they want, watching the black line and talking to the blubber-brain they came to see. But most leave when they see you melt in a pool of perspiration or put on long underwear and extra blankets in the 80-degree room. "Drink lots of liquids now!" they remind you as they go.

People further away can call you on the phone right next to your bed. Three or four times a day was the average for my Mom, in between Dad, Sis, Grandma, the cat—(no, that last one must have been a dream. We don't have a cat). All the patients and the live-in student assistants share the line so when it rings everybody picks it up and says hello. This is confusing for patients, moms, and whales—but it's nice to have any phone at all, of course, and very beneficial for Mom's health.

Overall, I (and my mom) can heartily recommend the place for people whose "enrollment needs preserving." As long as you can squelch your suspicions that scissor-happy budget cutters are snipping away at the health center's base, slowly pushing it to the brink of deterioration, you can curl up under your blanket (or your coat) and relax. Bring a bathrobe and a box of crackers, check yourself in the mirror now and then to make sure you're still there, don't give the cat your number—and drink lots of liquids. And one more thing: don't forget what fresh air smells like. It sounds corny, but if a pungent whiff of rain-soaked soil hadn't slipped in from the redwood grove outside my window one morning, I just might have stayed for good. The whale did.

I wonder how the staff weighed him.

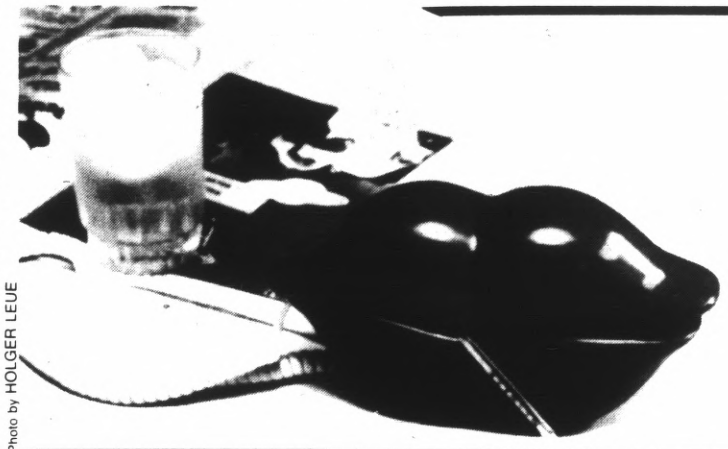

Photo by HOLGER LEUE

You feel like kissing the health center workers when they change your sheets.

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Campus Activities Coordinator

Jan 'Yes You Can' Civian

by Alan Kahn

UCSC CAMPUS ACTIVITIES Coordinator Jan Civian has so many different responsibilities that for her there is no such thing as an average work day. "Every day is different," Civian explained. "I can't ever expect to get through a certain number of projects during the day because of interruptions."

These interruptions take many forms: the sit-in protesters at "Manwhere both the students and the administration trust me," she said. When the UCSC anti-apartheid sit-in began, Civian immediately offered her services to the protesters. She secured access to bathrooms in the chancellor's office, rooms and movie equipment for teach-ins and negotiated the terms for the students' stay at the library. "It's a role I automatically assume," Civian said. "I like to think of this office as an antidote to bureaucracy."

In addition to the impromptu help

Photo by EFREN B. ADALEM

'I like to think of this office as an antidote to bureaucracy.'

dela" library need some tables; the multi-cultural festival needs help formulating a budget; KZSC wants to rent antenna space to radio station KOME to boost its signal into the Santa Cruz area; or an ambitious student wants to get the Grateful Dead to play in the quarry. For Civian, these requests not only break up her work day, but make her job fun. "I thrive on interruptions," she said. "I like to have half-a-dozen projects going at the same time."

Any activity that is not sponsored exclusively by one college finds its way into the Campus Activities office where Civian offers students financial and logistical advice. She explained that her ability to help students is important because students "don't have the same access to [bureaucratic] resources as I do."

Civian often acts as a liaison between students and the administration. "I try to establish a situation Civian gives to student groups, she manages the campus activities office with its box-office and master calendar of campus events. She coordinates student registration, the distribution of student ID cards, and the campus elections. She also helps plan the budgets and programming for the more than 100 student organizations on campus. Finally, Civian supervises all six campus media organizations.

All of these duties, along with her job as preceptor at Stevenson, keep her busy and give her "a 24-hour dose of students." Civian said she enjoys all the responsibility because "I like being in a leadership position representing other people and making things happen."

According to Civian, she has always been a "people person." She was born and raised in what she calls "a very expressive Italian family," in Boston. As an undergraduate sociology student at Wellesley she was also a resident assistant and president of her dormitory. Civian then went directly to Stanford to a one-year graduate program in education.

After completing the program she decided to look for a job. "I had actually intended to go right on to my PhD." Civian recalled, "but I was really too burnt out." She added, "I had taken in too much information; I was ready to go out and produce something tangible."

Civian then came to UCSC to fill a temporary position at Crown's student affairs office. A year later, the activities coordinator took a temporary leave, and Civian took over that position. "I had never supervised people or budgets before," she recalled, "and I had to learn very quickly."

What Civian lacked in experience she had in energy and enthusiasm. She renovated the office, because "it wasn't a very pleasant working environment." She used extra office money to install a carpet, create separate, more private work spaces, and move the box office to its present location neat the door. Some of the program changes she has made in the past four years include computerizing the campus master calendar, and developing the new mail-in campus election ballot.

Civian said that she has worked very hard to create "an atmosphere where people can do their job in the most productive and fun way." She manages the office "like a team" she said. "We support each other—I need to feel that support too."

Despite her close ties with her coworkers, Civian is leaving UCSC. She was recently accepted into the Harvard PhD program in education. "I've been out working in a productive manner for five years now," Civian explained. "I'm ready to go back to the books and do some intellectual work." Civian plans to study administration, planning, and social policy in a three-year program.

"School will serve my need right now for intellectual stimulation," Civian noted, "and it will be a stepping stone to higher levels of management." She looks forward to finding a job in government or a dean's position at another small university. She does not wish to hold a higher position because "the higher you go from here, you start moving away from students." She added, "and I wouldn't like that." Civian hopes to find a small East Coast campus where she can have plenty of access to students. "I really feel like I've outgrown this job," said Civian. "I've put in all the energy, creativity, and change into this office that I can." She concluded, "Now I want to go beyond that."

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Don't Divest

Dear Staff:

This being the second week of the apartheid sit-in, a few comments from another "point of view" are in order. Although I am against apartheid, my theories for solving it are in contrast to those expressed by some students. I was invited to speak on the issue of apartheid at Cabrillo College on the day of the student "strike." I made the points that divestiture will further impoverish Blacks in South Africa, divestiture will not give them political freedom, and divestiture may initiate socialist totalitarian enslavement. Then I asked the question, "Can you support divestiture now?" Several shouts of "yes" were heard. A few of the voices were of UCSC students who just "happened" to be there, I suppose.

It now seems obvious what the real aim of these ralliers is. Judging from this experience at Cabrillo and others recently at UCSC, these ralliers seem to have the attitude that they know what's best for people they have never met and know little about. They would see the Blacks in South Africa be destroyed so they could support their cause. Seventy-five percent of Blacks in South Africa reject this idea of divestiture. Why should we force it upon them? They know that economic sanctions imposed on their country will hurt their efforts for political reform. A rally and sit-in are good ideas only if the participants' minds are open for constructive ideas on how to really end apartheid—not just to support another cause.

Sincerely,
Leland Olson
CAMPUS

Invasive Vietnam

Dear Staff:

Chris Catchpool (April 25 *CHP*) advocates the occupation of Vietnamese Communists in Kampuchea. The author even goes further to say that Vietnam must be praised for overthrowing the legitimate government of Kampuchea and for occupying Kampuchea for more than six years. If it is illegal for President Reagan to topple the government of Nicaragua, is it legal for Vietnam to overthrow a government which is a member of the United Nations?

The Pol Pot regime must be overthrown for its atrocities, but this is a responsibility of the international community, not of Vietnamese communists. Vietnam has no right to topple a legitimate government unless authorized by the international community. If Vietnam has a good intention of just saving Cambodian people, why are over 150,000 Vietnamese troops still in Cambodia? Since its occupation in 1979, Vietnam has allowed hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese to migrate to Kampuchea.

Vietnam also maintains more than 40,000 soldiers in Laos, and a large number of Vietnamese have migrated to Laos recently. Does Laos have a murderous regime to be deposed? If not, how can Vietnam justify its colonization in Laos? Vietnam does not behave differently from its boss, the Soviet Union.

The USSR invaded Afghanistan in 1979. There are more than 100,000 Russian soldiers in Afghanistan now. The Soviets are less fortunate than the Vietnamese because they don't have any murderous regime in Afghanistan to blame. It is unjust and immoral to support invaders of any kind. The Soviet Union and Vietnam are definitely aggressors and invaders. They should be condemned instead of being hailed as progressive forces. Invasion is invasion, no matter how cleverly one justifies it. Invasion of any kind is evil, no matter who commits it. Communist countries do not have the God-given right to invade any country.

Luan Nguyen
Porter College

Erratum

Dear Staff:

In your article on the *Pigstye* controversy last week you erroneously stated that I voted against the revoking of funds. I abstained on that vote because, as you pointed out, I was a contributor to *Pigstye* and I felt that the conflict of interest prevented me from opposing or supporting the elimination of funds. Also, the vote was six to two with me abstaining, not five to two.

Sincerely,
Andrew McIntire

Staff Note: *City on a Hill* regrets the error.

Royal Praise

Dear Staff:

I want to say how much I enjoyed reading the articles about Southeast Asia by Chris Catchpool on Kampuchea and Gale Dick on post-war Vietnam. For other *City on a Hill* readers interested particularly in Vietnam, I want to recommend highly an article cited in Gale Dick's article. The April *Atlantic* article by Wm. Broyles, "A Veteran Returns to Vietnam," is interesting for many reasons, but two stand out for me. Broyles talks to a number of ex-soldiers against whom he fought, and their impressions and his make for interesting contrasts. Secondly, Broyles talks about the "mood" of the people he talked with (in both what was until recently the North and the South) and since we are hearing very little about Vietnam these days, I found that part of the article enlightening. Thanks for the coverage on Asia, and I recommend the *Atlantic* article.

Sincerely,
Nick Royal, Coordinator
The Merrill College Field Program for Experiential Learning

Just Another Cause?

Dear Staff:

It is a regrettable reality that the movement for divestment in South Africa (Azania), has taken the same course as many other popular causes that have captured the public's attention. Just as Poland, El Salvador, Nicaragua, nuclear holocaust and the Ethiopian famine all made news headlines for awhile, then lost support and faded, the same fate lies ahead for the Free South Africa movement.

After viewing the sit-in at Merrill, Library and observing last week's rallies, I was left with a feeling of disgust. For many the movement for divestiture has become an opportunity for socializing and intellectual masturbation. I believe that divestment of UCSC funds will have little impact on South Africa's policies. As long as UCSC students and other Americans continue to buy gold (South Africa supplies the world with 70 percent of the gold and 80 percent of the diamonds), use IBM computers, buy gasoline from Exxon or Mobil, or have their money in any major US banking corporation, their words of support are only empty verbiage, while their actions aid the apartheid government directly.

I doubt seriously whether the majority of people protesting now, five years ago understood or even cared what the system of apartheid means for 25 million Africans. I also wonder if these people will be involved with this cause for the full length of time it takes to liberate Azania.

Even if apartheid is abolished there will be little change in the social and economic structure of South Africa. South Africa's wealth and resources will continue to be concentrated in the hands of whites unless there is total revolution. At present whites have systematically denied Africans a way to acquire the skills and technology necessary to build their society and Africans will not have the opportunity as long as whites remain in the society. The only viable option for South Africa's future is that all whites must leave, and only then can the new self-determined nation Azania arise.

Furthermore, Americans need not look abroad to find racial injustices. Racism is a pervasive part of this society. As in South Africa, Africans here occupy the lowest position on the economic and social strata. If Americans work toward transforming their own society this will set a precedent for other countries to follow.

For those who have made the cause for Azanian liberation a fad, an opportunity to get their pictures in the paper, and socializing, the words of Gil Scott-Heron come to my mind, "...the revolution will not be televised."

Gabriel Bandele

More Kudos

Dear Staff:

In a generally excellent edition I was very much impressed by the articles on Vietnam and Kampuchea by Gale Dick and Chris Catchpool, and by Susanna Heckman's interview with Chess Grandmaster Shamkovich. The first two were models of intelligent, informative distillations of complex historical events; the story on chess showed how a reporter with a good ear and a good pen can make even the most initially unpromising subjects entrancing. All three reporters deserve congratulations. I should like to offer mine.

George Von der Muhll
Politics Board

Deadlines for letters are Tuesday at 5pm. Please type and double space them. Letters over a page in length run the grave risk of being edited. Letters on current events and material appearing in *City on a Hill* will be given precedence to letters rebutting letters appearing here. Letters must be signed and include an address and phone number. Send mail to Editor, City on a Hill, Stonehouse UCSC 95064. Thank you.

EDITORIAL

Impeach Reagan

THIS IS THE AGE OF THE IMPERIAL PRESIdency. By calling for a complete trade embargo against Nicaragua, President Reagan has usurped the power of Congress—and therefore the people—acting more like an angry child than a responsible leader. Denying Nicaragua desperately needed foreign currency, spare parts, and agricultural aid leaves the Sandinistas little choice now but to appeal to the Soviets for even more aid, which is precisely the reason the Reagan administration criticizes them. In the US there is only one option left before we march to the White House: Congress should impeach Reagan. Political and moral arguments aside, the legal grounds justify it.

Enacting the embargo—scheduled to begin May 7—violates the Most-Favored Nation clause of the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation that the two countries signed in 1956. Reagan understands that this is illegal; that's why he's notifying Congress this week of his intention to revoke the treaty. But since revocation takes one year, he will still be in violation. Reagan is also defying the World Court's interim order calling on the US to respect Nicaragua's sovereignty and right to exist without threat of attack. Furthermore, he is violating the general principles of international law which preclude the use of trade sanctions to achieve foreign policy objectives.

The case for Reagan's impeachment becomes even stronger if you add the CIA's illegal mining of Nicaragua's harbors and the CIA manual which included instructions for assassinating government leaders. Before dismissing international law as useless, remember that it was designed to establish order in the international community. Ronald Reagan, the man who says he represents law and order, is playing the role of the gangster, while Nicaragua, the country he calls terrorist, is upholding the law by taking its case to the courts.

The embargo is not only a politically foolish move; like practically everything else Reagan does, it's also hypocritical. For example, this champion of free enterprise would abandon Exxon in Nicaragua. Surely Exxon and the estimated 65 percent of Nicaragua's economy now in private hands isn't run by communist thugs determined to take over the US. But Exxon, along with the conservative parties there and the Catholic Bishops who have tangled with the Sandinistas, will be affected by the embargo.

The sanctions are also counterproductive for the US economy. Reagan should have learned a lesson from the popularity of Carter's grain embargo against the Soviets. In a time of world economic recession—when the US has its highest trade deficit in history—cutting off a viable export market is a step in the wrong direction.

Morality also deserves a mention here, though it is so often rejected in discussions of foreign policy. The embargo is supposed to encourage the Sandinistas to negotiate with the contras—largely police and soldiers from the Somoza regime, which the Sandinistas fought so hard to overthrow. Is Reagan prepared, then, to impose trade sanctions against the South African government, which refuses to negotiate with its primary opposition group, the African National Congress? He has already stated that "quiet diplomacy" is the proper channel to encourage Pretoria to reform its evil ways. Why has he not tried this in Nicaragua? History's lesson is that the US wields two sticks at once: the preaching of democracy and equality of all god's children, and the threat and use of brute force to get its way.

The US public has finally opened its eyes in the past two months. The explosion of student anti-apartheid activism and the furor over Reagan's visit to the nazi graves at Bitburg illustrate this awakening. The heat is on; but at this point in his term, Reagan has little reason to slow his escalation of strong-arm tactics. Despite Congress' rejection of aid to the contras, Reagan has seen fit to exercise his powers in a tragic, illegal way through an embargo, which for all practical purposes Congress cannot stop. He's even lied about the pope's (non)support of his Central America policy. Clearly our president has stepped beyond his bounds.

There is ample justification to impeach Reagan. It's high time that the nation's newspapers and citizens call for the expulsion of a president who is a blatant liar. With the 1986 Congressional elections guaranteed to favor his opposition, now is Reagan's time to "go for it," as one administration source put it. He's not going to stop; our only recourse is to stop him.

KALEIDOscope

Alejandra Nunez, Nanon Valverde and Rafael Manriquez perform Sunday at Santa Cruz High.

Foley's Faust to Know

Unlike other famous 19th century forays into the supernatural (*Frankenstein, Dracula*), Goethe's 1808 tale of Faust has avoided being camped up and commercialized...with the possible exception of the rock 'n' roll version (Brian DePalma's *Phantom of the Paradise,* 1974). But just because the archetypical legend of demonic manipulation and human ambition is relatively unscathed...heck, that doesn't mean it can't stand a few new twists.

New twists are precisely what director Kathy Foley has injected into the stage production of *Faust*, opening next Thursday for a two weekend run. The play debuts an original score by modern composer Lou Harrison, which—like the production itself—blends elements of Eastern and Western cultures. Foley, previously distinguished as being the first Western female puppet master of West Java, has drawn from her experience; the Germanic roots of this *Faust* are clear, but they're interwoven with fresh elements like puppets and stylized masks.

And what about the demon? "Mephistopheles," says Foley, "we have chosen to represent as a spirit of modernization. His innovations move us toward modern miracles of controlling the universe."

Faust begins May 9 in the Performing Arts Theater, running on a Thursday through Sunday schedule for two consecutive weekends. Tickets are...

...oh, wait a second. I've been assuming that all "K-Scope" readers are thoroughly familiar with the story of Faust, it being a classic of world literature and this being a college campus and all that. I'm terribly sorry; I agree, that was awfully snobbish of me and I promise I'll never do it again. Forgive me.

For those of you who have yet to discover Goethe's timeless creation, it's the story of a fellow (you can guess his name) who sells his soul to the devil (i.e., Mephistopheles). What does he get in return? Therein hangs a tale...

Now then, tickets are $5 general, $3 students and seniors. They're available at the door; for more information call 429-ARTS.

—Sol Forsayle

Soirees From the South

The literal translation of *Cinco de Mayo* is "the fifth of May," but in the Southwest and Mexico it's also a synonym for "a rollicking good time." May 5 is when people celebrate Mexico's Independence day, and the emphasis is on *celebrate*.

The on-campus celebration of Cinco de Mayo is stretched out a few days, so that MEChA (Movimiento Estudinatil Chicano de Aztlan) can offer a dazzling array of events, from a presentation of the movie, *El Alambrista* (Thursday, 7:30pm at the Stevenson Fireside Lounge) to a concert performance by Daniel Valdez and the Brotherhood (Sunday, 3pm at the Quarry). The entire campus community is invited to all events, which are either free or request donations for good causes; for complete details check with Calendar or Announcements sections of *City on a Hill*. *¡Esta una fiesta para usted!*

—B. Sammy Mucho

Sounds From the South

Do you remember the 7.4 earthquake they had in Chile last March? Two hundred people were killed and many more are still homeless. You can help them without having to leave Santa Cruz. Rafael Manriquez, who whas performed concerts in Europe, Latin America, and Canada is coming to Santa Cruz to do a benefit for the victims. With him will be Alejandra Nunez and Nanon Valverde; they'll all be playing quenas, zamponas, and charangos.

What are these things may you ask? Well, the quenas and zamponas are "deep resonant wind instruments used by indigenous peoples of the Andes." A charango is another story; it's about the size of a bread box, but guitar-shaped and made with an armadillo shell.

Now that I have your interest, this is sure to excite you even more: Los Mejicas will be performing at the same show. They're a dance troupe formed at UCSC in the 1970's and have a reputation for vibrance and authenticity.

All of this is happening at 8pm at the Santa Cruz High School Auditorium. The date is Saturday, May 4 and tickets are $5 available at the door or now at Cymbaline Records and Blue Rhythm records. If you want more information, call the Chile-Santa Cruz Friendship Committee at 425-8493.

—Kay Pasa

Photo by WILLIAM GARNSEY

Tom Knight in his *Gondwanaland*.

Curiouser and Curiouser

Have you ever heard of Gondwanaland? It's not a suburb of Barstow and it has nothing to do with Iguanas. Got it? Too bad. Gondwanaland is the name scientists have given to the huge land mass that pre-dated the separate continents we have today.

But wait! There's more! "Gondwanaland" is also the name of a musical written by UCSC senior Tom Knight. His show is a mixture of easy-to-swallow mysticism and good old song and dance-type entertainment. It includes 15 original songs written by Mr. Knight on his own hand-crafted Appalachian dulcimer.

Another added attraction to this uniquely home-grown musical is the room performers have to improvise. It should be exciting. The last chance to catch this rag-tag fleet of artistic rebels is at the PA Concert Hall Sunday May 5, at 8pm. Admission is $3 general and $2.50 for students.

—Don Guanoland

Rankin' Kenny

Kenny Rankin has played his unique blend of jazz and folk music for 20 years. Just what is this unique blend of jazz and folk? Well, as a kid he played congas on the streets of uptown New York City, and listened to Gregorian chants coming for the Cloisters near his house. These two childhood extremes eventually synthesized, and the mature Kenny Rankin is now an accomplished musician and the possessor of an incredible voice.

Brazilian music led Rankin to his interest in playing guitar. His music is primarily acoustic, but with a decided punch that keeps it alive. In the studio, other artists, including Bob Dylan and Michael Franks, have put his talents to use. Rankin writes his own material, and his songs have been recorded by Mel Torme, Morgana King, and Carmen McRae. Of his seven albums, two are still selling: *Silver Morning* and *The Kenny Rankin Show*.

Rankin is working on a new album, which will include songs written for him by Jimmy Webb. Undoubtedly, he'll be trying out his now stuff when he plays at The Crow's Nest next Monday and Tuesday, May 6 and 7. Opening Rankin's shows will be Michael Blum and Suzanne. Tickets are $10, available in advance at the Crow's Nest or at the door. For more info, call 429-7663.

—Ima Realiss

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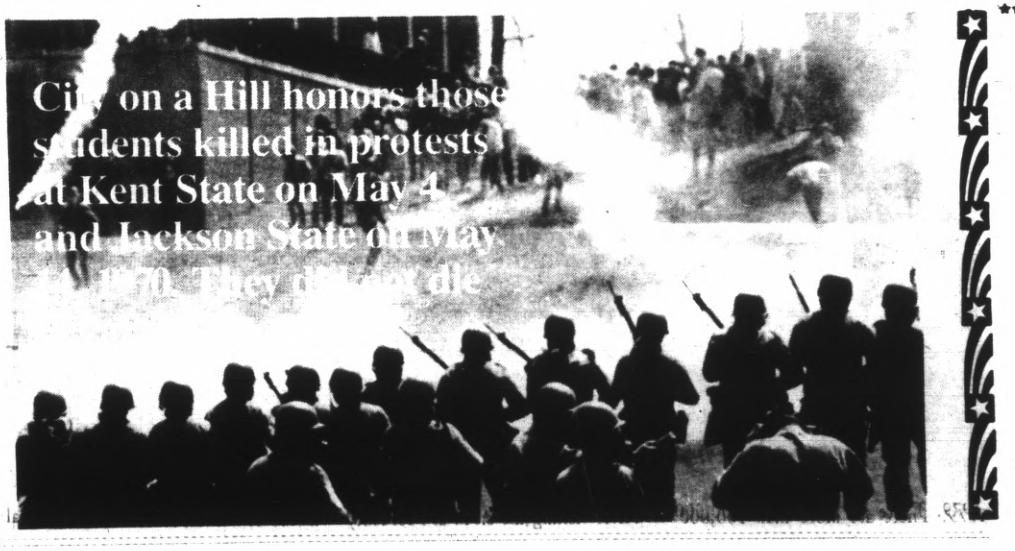

CALENDAR

Thursday 2

☐movies

Stevenson College celebrates Cinco de Mayo. *Alambrista* at 8pm preceded by an introduction at 7pm by Professors Guzman and Castillo. Stevenson Dining Hall, Free.

Welcome to Uruguay plus *State of Siege*. As part of the upcoming "Transitions to Democracy in South America." 7:30pm, Oakes 105, $2.

☐lectures

South Africa and Israel: Two Faces of Racism. Frederick Dube, representative of the ANC, Osama Doumani, representative of ADC; Jane Hunter. They will discuss racism in South Africa and Israel. 8pm, Classroom Unit 1, Free.

☐meetings

Committee in Solidarity with the People of the Americas weekly organizational meeting. 7pm, Merrill 102.

Conservative and Moderate Political Union of Students weekly meeting. 7pm, Merrill 3.

☐workshops

The Summer Job Search Workshop will include discussion of the job search process including goal setting, sources of employment, resources available at the University, and resume writing. 6:30pm, 125 Hahn Building, free.

Career Exploration Workshop. A student-led support group for graduating students who want to explore career options. For more info, call 429-2872. 7pm, Stevenson 221, Free.

☐exhibits

Suzanne Hoover. Woodcuts and watercolors. Through May 15. Donatello's Gelato, 713 Pacific Ave., Free.

Shelly Ward. Photos. Through May 11. Stevenson Coffeeshop, Free.

Nathalie De La Roziere. Watercolors and oils. Through May 24. Reception on Saturday, May 4, 4-7pm. Stevenson Library, Free.

☐miscellaneous

A communion service for all Christians sponsored by Canterbury Episcopal Ministry. 5pm, Cowell Health Center Conference Room, Free.

Forum for *Cinco de Mayo* with guest speakers. Refreshments will be served. 6:30pm, Stevenson Fireside Lounge, Free.

Friday 3

☐movies

Silkwood, and Community Studies Professor Tony Mazzocchi will play interviews he conducted with Karen Silkwood before her death. 8pm, Mandela Library, Free.

The Missile Merchants and *One Trillion for Defense*, two films about the role of private corporations in the arms race. 8pm, Studio C, Communications, Free.

☐concerts

Jeannine Wagar conducts the UCSC Chamber Orchestra, with student soloists, in works by Telemann, Franck, Lalo and Faure. 8pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall, $2 students/seniors, $3 general.

☐lectures

Universities and Changing Political Morality. Sir Stuart Hampshire, Professor of Philosophy, Stanford University. Respondents: Donna Haraway, Professor, History of Consciousness, UCSC; Richard Wasserstrom, Professor, Philosophy, UCSC. 4pm, Kresge Town Hall, Free.

☐workshops

Creative writing workshop (poetry and short story) in Spanish. Taller de poesia y cuento en espanol. 5:30pm, 209 Oakes, Free.

☐dance

Cinco de Mayo Dance with Latin music. 8pm, Cowell Dining Hall, Free.

☐miscellaneous

Stevenson College celebrates *Cinco de Mayo*. A social hour from 4-6pm. There will be lots of refreshments and music by Orquesta Gitano. Stevenson Main Quad.

CISPA's bi-monthly series of open house forums. Presentations on various solidarity issues. 4pm, Charles Merrill Lounge. Free.

Saturday 4

☐concerts

Jeannine Wagar and the UCSC Chamber Orchestra. See Friday's listing for details.

☐sports

Ultimate KAOS, UCSC's ultimate frisbee team, will be hosting the 1985 California State Ultimate Championship. 10am on Sat & Sun, May 4-5. For more info, 429-2806. East Field, free.

Men's Rugby. Monterey National Invitational Rugby Tournament. All day at Monterey, May 4-5. Free.

Catered dinner with guest speakers from Central America. 4pm, Kresge 159, Donation requested.

Sunday 5

☐concerts

Pianist Alisa Delliquadri presents her senior recital featuring works by Schubert, Debussy and Diemer. 2pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall, Free.

Daniel Valdez and Brotherhood offer an afternoon of latin jazz salsa to celebrate *Cinco de Mayo*. 3pm, Upper Quarry, free.

Gondwanaland, an original folk musical by Thomas Knight about a student's search for meaning. 8pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall. $2.50 students; $3 general.

Photo by SHMUEL THALER

SHHHHH! COSTUME ZONE: The crafty Mephistopheles (John Flynn) sneaks a peek at pensive lovers Faust (Per Haaland) and Gretchen (Katherine Rubach) in Kathy Foley's production of ***Faust***, opening May 9 at Performing Arts Theater.

☐workshop

Physiological Fitness. A two-day workshop with Covert Bailey, author of "Fit or Fat?" and "The Target Diet." May 4, 8:30am to 1pm; May 5, 9am to 1pm. Classroom Unit II and UCSC pool, $80.00.

☐dance

Cinco de Mayo dance featuring Fred and Erotic Energy. Donations will go directly to benefit Ethiopian Relief Fund. Free refreshments. 9pm, Kresge Town Hall, Donations requested.

☐miscellaneous

Spring Festival of Plants in the Arboretum and Barn Theater. Hundreds of plants for sale. Parking at Barn Theater, free shuttle bus to Arboretum and back. 10am to 4pm. Free.

☐sports

The 1985 California State Ultimate Championship. See Saturday's listing for details.

Men's Rugby. See Saturday's listing for details.

☐workshop

Physiological Fitness. See Saturday's listing for details.

☐miscellaneous

Catholic mass is celebrated every Sunday at 6:30pm. Cowell Health Center Conference Room.

Jewish Identity issues will be explored in three separate lecture/discussions. 7:30pm, Stevenson Fireside Lounge, Free.

Monday 6

☐movies

The Adventures of Pinocchio. Italian film with English subtitles. 7pm, 220 Cowell, Free.

Cuba and Fidel, Castro explains "freedom" and "democracy" under capitalism and socialism. With *Steppin'*, a trip through Jamaica with Michael Manley, and *Land of My Birth*, Manley's 1976 campaign film. 7pm, Thimann 3, $2.

☐lectures

"I'm Not a Troll, I'm Free: Invisibility of Santa Cruz Street People." Kathie Jacobson, Sociology. 12pm, Women's Re-entry Lounge, free.

Where Does All the Money Go? Student researchers Glenn Hecton and Steve Schwartz analyze the Administration's 1986 Defense budget. 3:30pm, Stevenson Conference Room, Free.

Applications of Proton and Carbon-13 Two-dimensional NMR Techniques to the Determination of the Structure of Natural Products. Dr. J.N. Shoolery, Varian Associates. 4:15pm, Thimann 397, Free.

☐meetings

The University Catholic Community invites all Catholics and those interested in the Catholic faith to join us for evenings of prayer, study, fellowship and fun. For more information call Pauline at 423-5403. 7pm, Charles Merrill Lounge.

☐workshop

Patrick Stewart of the Royal Shakespeare Company will present a series of workshops involving Shakespeare in text and performance. 3:15pm, Kresge 159.

☐miscellaneous

Change of program of study: Last day to file a petition to *drop* a course with $5 fee.

Withdrawal petition: Last day to file petition for withdrawal with partial refund of fees.

Tuesday 7

☐movies

Chinese movies in Mandarin or Cantonese, different at each showing. 7:30pm, Kresge Lounge, Free.

☐lectures

Cell Recognition during Neuronal Development. Cory Goodman, Stanford University. 4pm, Thimann 1, Free.

Psychology of Criminal Justice. Craig Haney, Associate Professor of Psychology, UCSC. 7:30pm, Santa Cruz Public Library Meeting Room, Free.

Harry Hay will deliver the opening speech for UCSC's first Lesbian and Gay Awareness Week. A pioneer in Gay Liberation, Mr. Hay is presently involved with the Radical Fairies. 8pm, Cowell Dining Hall, free.

The Cinematic Imagination ["La Jetee," "All My Life"]. P. Adams Stiney, Porter College Distinguished Visiting Lecturer. 8pm, Porter Dining Hall, Free.

☐meetings

Action for the Hungry meeting. A campus group seeking to educate and promote action against hunger. 6pm, Stevenson 237A.

Amnesty International organizational meeting. 7pm, Charles Merrill Lounge.

Peace Alliance general meeting to continue planning May 24 rally protesting UC ties to South Africa and weapons labs. 7pm, Kerr 247.

Hebrew Chug, a discussion group for anyone who knows a little Hebrew and wants to practice speaking. 8pm, Kresge 319.

☐sports

Distance running practice for those interested in running road and track races and/or fall cross country. 4pm, East Field track.

Swim outing. A van will take people to the Harvey West pool and return to campus at about 8:15pm. Meet at the white van at 6:15pm, in the East Field House parking lot.

Intramural Intermediate Racquetball Tournament. A tournament for those taking or who have completed an intermediate racquetball course. Sign up in OPERS office. 7pm, East Field House courts, $1 ball fee.

☐workshops

Interviewing workshop with Judith White, Career Services, and Louise Doxtator, Student Employment. 12pm, Women's Re-entry Lounge, Free.

AIDS forum with health care professionals Peter Berge and Lauri Mullen. Women and the AIDS issue will be discussed as well. 4pm, Crown/Merrill Rec Room, Free.

The Life Journey. A personal support group for exploring ones choices of career, relationships and spiritual commitments. 4pm, Oakes 316, Free.

Patrick Stewart of the Royal Shakespeare Company will give a public master class using scenes and monologues from Shakespearan drama. Interested actors and Shakespeare scholars are invited to participate. 8pm, Oakes 105, Free.

☐miscellaneous

Hiroshima Week. Opening reception in honor of Mr. Kenzaburo Oe, Regents' Lecturer and author of *Hiroshima Notes*. 4:30pm, University House, free.

Wednesday 8

☐movies

Othello, part of the Tragedy Film Series, with discussion led by Don Rothman. 7pm, Oakes 105, Free.

Martin Luther King: From Montgomery to Memphis plus *The War at Home*. 7pm, Studio C, Communications, Free.

Pica Don, animation of Hiroshima, August 1945. With *Children of the Atomic Bomb*, the first feature film on the Hiroshima tragedy made after the US occupation. With English subtitles, 1958. Part of Hiroshima Week. 7:30pm, Classroom Unit 2, free.

La Chinoise. Jean-Luc Godard's colorful "black" comedy about a dedicated cell of young Maoists in 1960s Paris. 7:30pm, Thimann 3, $2.

The Dickens Players—Dickensian Songs & Sketches. A medley of romantic, sentimental and farcical interludes. 4:30pm, Kresge Town Hall, Free.

☐concerts

Guitarist Lawrence Ferrara presents a faculty recital featuring works spanning three centuries. 8pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall, $2 students/seniors, $5 general.

☐lectures

Silicon Shock: Microelectronics and Industrial Changes. Frederick Zieber, senior vice-president, Dataquest Inc., a leading Silicon Valley research firm. 3:30pm, Stevenson Fireside Lounge, Free.

Coming Out and Staying Out: Reflections on Gay Pride. Jeffrey Baptiste-Tarlofsky. This lecture in B.F. Strong's Human Sexuality class is open to visitors. 4pm, Oakes 105.

How Has Hiroshima Been Dealt with in Japanese Literature? Kenzaburo Oe, Regents' Lecturer and author of *Hiroshima Notes*. Part of Hiroshima Week. 4pm, Thimann 1, Free.

Population Structure of Bottlenose Dolphins on the West Coast of Florida. Randy Wells, Biology, UCSC. 4pm, 368 Applied Sciences, Free.

Latent Ability: New Clothes for an Old Construct. John R. Bergan, Professor of Educational Psychology, University of Arizona. 4:30pm, Kerr Hall 311, Free.

Our Deformed Future: Toxics and Motherhood. Tony Mazzocchi, one of *Ms.* magazine's "heroes of the decade." 8pm, Classroom Unit 1, Free.

☐meetings

Christian Gathering. Everyone is welcome to join us as we study the bible, play games, sing and much more. 7:30pm, Charles Merrill Lounge.

Cowell Bible Study: what do the gospels really say about Jesus? Call Lisa 425-8507 or Seth—458-9952 for more info. 7:30pm, Cowell 222.

TWANAS organizational meeting for all interested students. 7:30pm, Oakes 204.

☐sports

Swim outing. See Tuesday's listing for details.

☐workshops

A medley of women's workshops will be offered; among them will be Lesbian self-defense and dialogue, "Demystifying heterosexual/Lesbian relationships." 3:30-6pm, Kresge 159, Free.

Workshop/discussion with Harry Hay, the father of Gay Liberation on Gay identity and spirituality. 7:30pm, Kresge 159. Free.

☐miscellaneous

Time for a station break. Identifying the ways we deal with stress, realizing the rejuvenating power of physical activities. Women's facilitator: Kristen Jacobsen, Women's Re-entry Lounge; Men's: Gerry Crary/Dan Wood, Merrill Baobab. 12pm. Free.

Thursday 9

☐movies

Survivors, a documentary film with a panel discussion, "No More Hiroshimas." Panelists include Steve Okazaki, director of *Survivors*, and Shigeko Sasamori, a Hiroshima survivor. Part of Hiroshima Week. 7pm, Cowell Dining Hall, Free.

☐theater

Rainbow Ensemble for the Performing Arts presents one act play *Out of Bounds* in cooperation with Kresge College and GALA. 8pm, Kresge Town Hall, Free.

Faust, the immortal story of the soul of western man, comes to life in a colorful new adaptation by Director Kathy Foley. 8pm, Performing Arts Theatre, $3 students/seniors, $5 general.

☐concerts

Antiquarian Funks. Renaissance and early baroque. A Noon-time Concert. 12pm, Kresge Upper Street Plaza (Town Hall if rain), Free.

☐lectures

The State versus Art: Why "Revolutionary" Art is Reactionary. Charles Johnson, art critic. 12pm, 247 Kerr, Free.

Hiroshima, 40 Years After. Ms. Barbara Reynolds, honorary citizen of Hiroshima. 3:30pm, Cowell Conference Room, Free.

☐meetings

El Encuentro Espanol is an informal meeting for Spanish conversation for students at any level. Un tiempo informal para charlar y practicar espanol con otros estudiantes. 3:30pm, Kerr 307.

Committee in Solidarity with the People of the Americas weekly organizational meeting. 7pm, Merrill 102.

Conservative and Moderate Political Union of Students weekly meeting. 7pm, Merrill 3.

Support group for Jewish women students. 7:30pm, Kresge 356.

☐workshops

Gay/Lesbian counseling techniques—a workshop by Kater Pollock, a counselor in Santa Cruz. 4pm, Kresge 159. Free.

As part of the Lesbian and Gay Awareness Week, GALA is offering a health forum for Lesbians and Gay men. 7pm, Kresge 159. Free.

Paolini's Language of Realism, P. Adams Stiney, Porter College Distinguished Visiting Lecturer. Limited space, arrangements for registration at Stiney's lecture on May 7. 7pm, Studio C, Communications, Free.

☐miscellaneous

A communion service for all Christians sponsored by Canterbury Episcopal Ministry. 5pm, Cowell Health Center Conference Room, Free.

To get your on-campus event listed in Calendar, contact the Campus Activities office by 4pm Monday.

VIEW*finder*

APTOS TWIN 688-6541
I. Witness Sat-Sun 1:30, 3:30, 6:15, 8:20, 10:20 Mon-Fri 6:15, 8:20, 10:20
II. Desperately Seeking Susan Mon-Fri 6, 8, 10, Sat-Sun 2, 4, 6, 10, Sneak Preview: **Gotcha** Sat-Sun 8pm

◕◕◕◕

CAPITOLA THEATER
688-7814
I. King David
II. Falling In Love
Call theater for showtimes

◐◐◐◐

DEL MAR 425-0616
I. Stick 1:30, 3:40, 5:45, 8, 10:20
II. Code of Silence 1:50, 4, 6:10, 8:20, 10:30
III. Just One of the Guys 1:40, 3:50, 6, 8:10, 10:20
IV. Gymkata 1:15, 3, 4:45, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30
Fri-Sat Midnight Shows
I. The Terminator
II. A Boy and His Dog
III. Heavy Metal

41st AVE. PLAYHOUSE
476-8841
I. Lost in America 1, 2:45, 4:30, 6:20, 8:20, 10:10
II. Beverly Hills Cop 1:20, 3:30, 5:40, 8, 10
III. Mask 1, 3:15, 5:30, 7:50, 10:05

MOVIE I & II
426-9409
I. The Killing Fields Fri-Sun 8:20, Sun 4, Mon-Thurs 8:50
Alamo Bay Fri-Sun 6:30, 10:45, Mon-Thurs 7
II. Girls Just Want to Have Fun Fri-Sun 6:30, 9:55 Mon-Thurs 7, **Cat's Eye** Fri-Sun 8:10, Sun 4:45, Mon-Thurs 8:40

NICKELODEON 426-7500
I. Stop Making Sense 6:35, 8:15, 9:55, Sat 4:55, Sun 3:15, 4:55
II. Amadeus 6:45, 9:30, Sat 3:55, Sun 1:05, 3:55
III. The Gods Must Be Crazy 6:30, 8:30, 10:25, Sat 4:30, Sun 2:30, 4:30
IV. Sunday in the Country 7, 8:45, 10:30, Sat 5:10, Sun 3:20, 5:10

RIO 423-2000
The Purple Rose of Cairo 2:45, 4:30, 6:15, 8:15, 10:15
Gone With the Wind Sat-Sun 10:30

SASH MILL 427-1711
Thurs-Fri **Shadow of a Doubt** 7:30 **The Man Who Knew Too Much** 9:30
Sat-Mon **Diva** 7:30 **Lola** 9:40
Tues-Wed **The Man Who Fell to Earth** 7:30 **3 Women** 9:35
Sat Midnight **The Rocky Horror Picture Show**

UA 426-8383
I. Gotcha Mon-Fri 6:30, 8:30, 10:30, Sat-Sun 1, 2:50, 4:40, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30
II. Ladyhawke Mon-Fri 5:30, 8, 10:20, Sat-Sun 1, 3:15

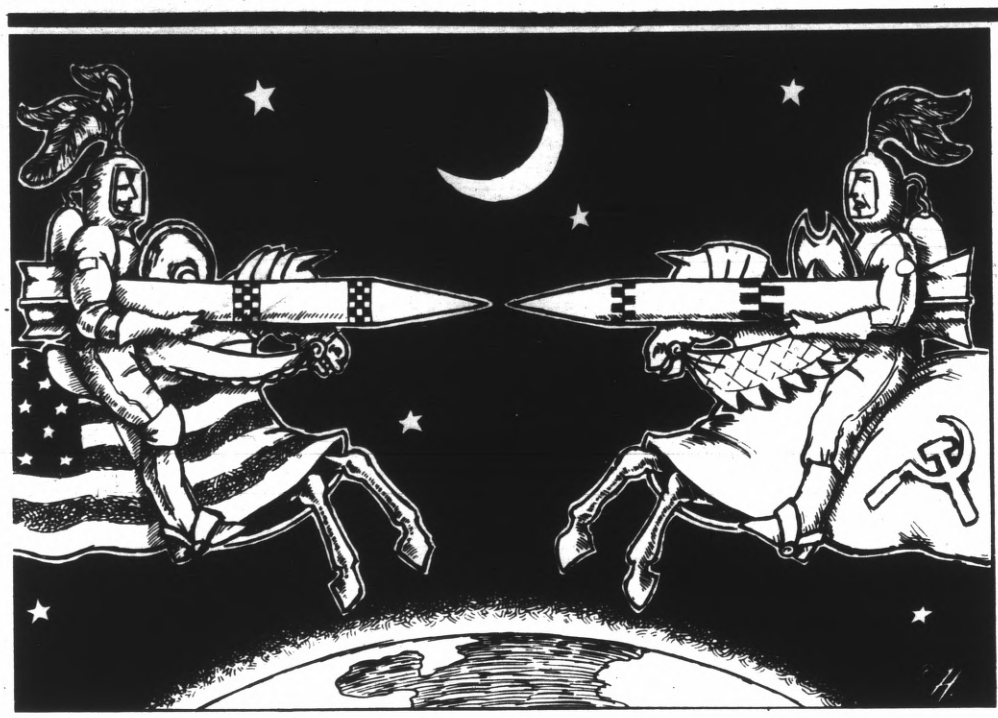

Illustration by DAN HUBIG

Star Wars Come Home

by David C. Morrison

ONE POPULAR IMAGE of how a "Star Wars" space defense system might work is the one we see in the animated graphics on TV news—a sleek laser battle station, emblazoned with the stars and stripes, glides into view just as two or three missiles, marked with the hammer and sickle, rise on the horizon. The US laser goes "Zaaappp!" and the Soviet missiles vanish in the clean, scintillating laser light.

While all this happens, the earth below continues to spin serenely, seemingly unaffected by the celestial battle. "They not only make it look easy," commented space scientist Carl Sagan, "they actually make it look like fun."

While no one yet knows precisely what the proposed orbiting missile shield will look like, it is safe to predict that a star wars battle will be neither easy nor fun. For a variety of reasons, it is clear that battles fought in space will not be sanitary affairs, leaving the earth and its inhabitants unscathed.

ANALYSIS

Instead of the handful of Soviet missiles we see on the television screen, defensive satellites would have to cope with as many as 1400 ICBMs, each traveling at 15,000 miles an hour. Within ten minutes after an attack began, these fleet targets would multiply into some 100,000 pieces—warheads, decoys and booster fragments.

Obviously, tracking this many objects would be a Herculean task. The North American Aerospace Defense Command has its hands full today simply cataloguing the 5400 identifiable pieces of space trash already orbiting the earth. Star warriors would face a far greater challenge—electronically winnowing 100,000 space objects and separating the decoys from the live warheads.

Once that is accomplished, the really tough job begins. Each of the thousands of warheads will have to be "zapped" by complex orbiting weapons which use directed energy, like lasers. Even if a warhead is found and hit, there would be no certainty that it had been "killed." The fact that 40 percent of the $1.4 billion going for Star Wars research this year is devoted to work on this problem indicates how serious it is.

Damage inflicted by a particle beam or microwave generator, two of the types of energy weapons under study, "might not be visible," noted Ashton Carter, a Massachusetts Institute of Technology physicist, in a recent Congressional study. Damage, he goes on, "would be difficult to assess and interpret if the debris, including re-entry vehicles, continue on their ballistic course to the continental United States."

Few of the space weapons now being discussed would destroy enemy warheads, much less vaporize them as suggested in TV depictions. Warheads might be knocked off course, or have their guidance systems destroyed, but still speed inexorably toward the United States. Even "dead" or damaged warheads could shower us with deadly, long-lived uranium and plutonium as they break up and burn on re-entering the atmosphere.

In addition, some live warheads would inevitably penetrate even the most ambitious defense. "In an attack, we might still receive, say, 20 percent of the ballistic missiles fired," said William Perry, former Undersecretary of Defense for Research and Engineering. "However, if only 10 percent get through, 600 ballistic missile warheads would hit the US, plus bombs and warheads in their bomber and cruise missile force. In my judgement, this is not rendering nuclear weapons 'impotent,' " Perry said.

Yet another reason that space war is unlikely to be confined to space is the potential development of extraterrestrial weapons that could attack targets on earth and in the atmosphere. One authority who has stressed this possibility is Air Force General Robert Marsh, who has said, "We should move into war-fighting capabilities—that is, ground-to-space war-fighting capabilities, space-to-space, space-to-ground."

It is difficult to conceive of a laser which could penetrate the atmosphere all the way to the earth's surface. Last year, however, General James Abrahamson, director of the Strategic Defensive Initiative—the formal name for Star Wars—spoke to Congress of directed energy weapons "that can penetrate deep into the atmosphere" being equipped to "engage aircraft anywhere in the world." Reportedly, researchers are also looking at the idea of space-based launchers that could shoot projectiles at targets on the ground

But even space-based weapons designed solely for use against space targets would inflict damage on earth. For instance, consider the laser code-named "Excalibur." This relies on the explosion of a high-yield nuclear device, an H-bomb, to generate a missile-destroying x-ray beam. Nuclear explosions in space generate powerful surges of "electromagnetic pulse," which cold destroy unprotected electronics, computers and communications facilities across a broad area of the earth's surface.

However, the most compelling reason why Star Wars could never be confined to space is not technical, but political. As with nuclear war today, space war would most probably be initiated by an escalating superpower conflict. War may begin on earth and continue in space, but inevitably it will return to earth.

Whoever won the space battles, the combatants would still strive for victory with the means still at hand. Even if their missiles did fail to penetrate space-based defenses, both superpowers have more than adequate numbers of ground-hugging bombers and cruise missiles to continue with an attack—until one wins a "victory" or, more likely, they utterly destroy each other.

"If we and the Soviets could agree to limit our battles to the space arena, we could just as well agree to limit them to a deserted Pacific island," writes Congressional space consultant Thomas Karas in *The New High Ground*. "We could send representative knights to joust for us, then agree to abide by the outcome. The reasons we don't do that are the same reasons we won't have technological duels isolated in space."

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Space battles will not be sanitary affairs.

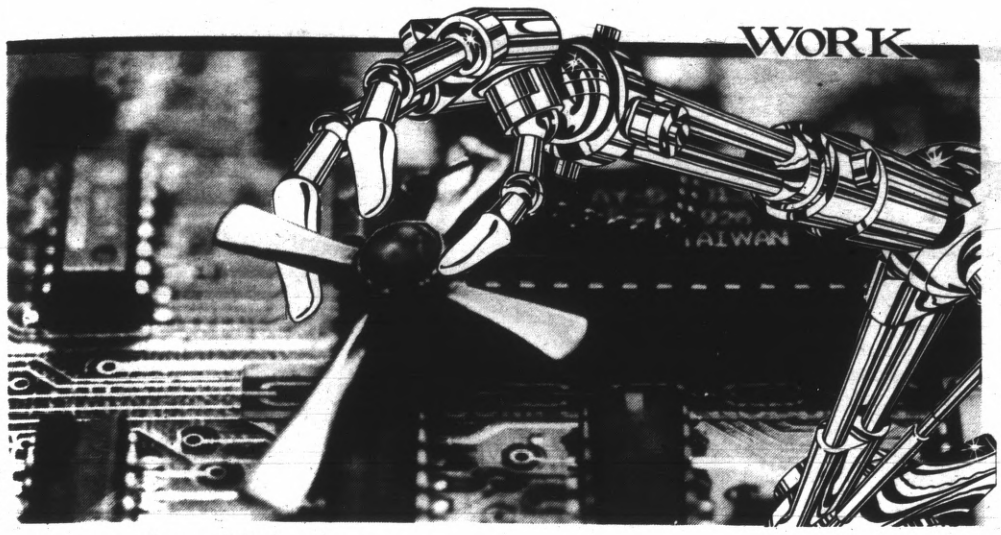

Photo by HOLGER LEUE

Attention Workers:

Beware the Killer Robot

by **Joseph A. Blum**

AS ROBBY AND HARRY worked side by side last July 21 at the Die Cast Corporation plant in Jackson, Michigan, neither had any idea that before the end of their shift one would kill the other—and by doing so make US industrial history. That day Harry Allen, 34, father of two and a United Auto Workers (UAW) member with 15 years die-casting experience, was pinned against a pole and crushed to death by "Robby," a Unimate hydraulic robot.

Allen's was "the first documented case of a robot-related fatality in the United States," according to the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). But no one expects it to be the last. And while Robby continues to go about its business, now inside a protective cage, the controversy stirred up by last summer's accident continues to brew. Labor representatives want to know if US industry, in its haste to equip factories with an army of cost-saving robots, is taking the time necessary to develop proper safety precautions.

The first programmable, multifunctional machines known as industrial robots were developed in the US in 1961, but it was the Japanese who put them to practical use on a mass scale during the 1970s. They make crackerjack welders, spray painters and machine tenders.

Lately, US manufacturers striving to compete have gone on a robot-buying binge of their own. More have been installed in US factories in the last two years than in the previous 20. The Robotics Industry Association and several independent analysts predict that as many as 100,000 will be in use here by 1990, up from the 15,000 today.

Robots are strong, fast, untiring and, most important, they have no feelings. That makes them ideally suited to free humans from hazardous tasks, unhealthy work environments and the most back-breaking, boring jobs. Overall, occupational injuries and illnesses will be reduced through the use of robots," said Kenneth Lauck, Administrator of Occupational Safety and Ergonomics for General Motors.

But the same qualities which make them ideal for dangerous production jobs also make robots a potential threat when they interact with humans on the shop floor. And as the machines become more sophisticated, their danger can grow, said David Nitzan, director of the Robotics Laboratory at SRI International in Menlo Park, California. "Robots are becoming more flexible; they can have many different reactions to different conditions. It makes it harder for someone working nearby to predict what the robot will do next," said Nitzan. He adds, "More sophisticated robots need more sophisticated software [computer programming], and software can have bugs."

Dr. Murray Cohen, deputy director of NIOSH's division of safety research, sees robotics safety as a serious and growing problem, but one likely to receive belated action. Historically, saids Cohen, industry's pattern is to install technological advances before their dangers are fully known. Then, if workers are injured or even killed, Cohen said, "you have to go back and retrofit to correct the safety hazards which could have been designed out in the first place."

Harry Allen's death is a case in point. He had entered the robot's inadequately guarded work "envelope"—an area defined by the full range of the machine's motion—while power was on and the device was performing its preprogrammed tasks. Robby now operates behind a gate which, if opened, cuts off its power, and experts now explicitly warn against the use of posts to limit robot travel because of their obvious "pinch" hazards. Yet at present there are no state or federal regulations regarding robotics safety, and management and labor differ sharply over what guidelines should be in effect.

Frank Mirer, head of the UAW's health and safety department, stressed that "no one should be allowed inside a robot's work envelope when the power is on." He pointed to studies undertaken in the US, Japan and Sweden showing that 85 to 95 percent of robot accidents occur when workers are inside the envelope, with the power on, either repairing or reprogramming the machines. The same studies show that "the probability that a human will respond correctly in an emergency is only zero to 10 percent."

"Robots are not that different from other remote automated equipment we have been familiar with for years," Mirer said. "They have to be treated like other machines with the well-established principles of machine guarding and zero-energy lockout. We can't forget everything we've learned in the p[illegible]40 years."

But GM's Ken Lauk, who heads a Robotics Industries Association (RIA) safety committee, said that "existing machine and equipment safeguarding standards are not applicable" to robots. He and other industry representatives insist that, with robot technology at its present stage of development, maintenance people and operators are required to work within range of the operating machine. As a result, the RIA has drafted several pages of safety standards for personnel working close to a robot.

There is a continuing effort, meanwhile, to engineer the danger out of robots. SRI's Nitzan says newly developed electronic sensors can "warn" a robot if something unauthorized is in its path. The devices can be expensive, says Nitzan, but "industry is genuinely scared about hurting people, so they'll have to pay those higher costs."

Mirer says his union is unwilling to leave robot safety up to management. That is why he has begun advising local chapters "not to allow robots to be introduced into their workplaces" unless they are consulted at "all phases of installation and operation" to insure "that maximum worker safeguards are in place."

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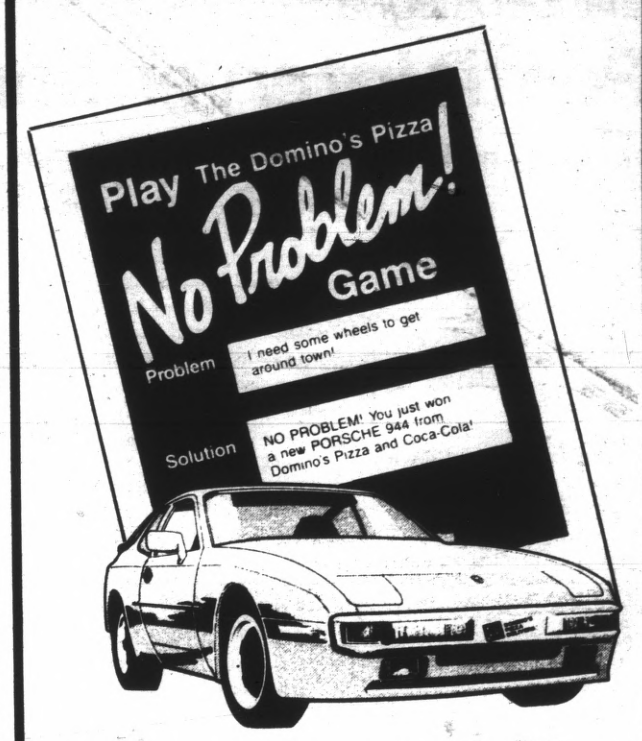
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Claribel Alegria

Poetic Intervention

by Janice Mazurek

CLARIBEL ALEGRIA HAS a disease. At first glance, you'd never notice. She seems in the peak of health. Her animated voice, glowing face and gleaming dark eyes give her the appearance of a middle-aged amiable woman strikingly reminiscent of a favorite aunt. Nonetheless, Alegria and some five million of her fellow Salvadoran people share a common affliction which she hopes, in some part to spread here among North Americans. The "Disease" as Alegria metaphorically refers to it, is political commitment which she transmits through her poetry.

Internationally-acclaimed Alegria and fellow author Manlio Argueta—both recipients of the *Casa de las Americana* awards, Latin America's most prestigious literary prize—stopped in Santa Cruz last Thursday on behalf of *Frente Cultural de El Salvador*—a newly-formed organization for exiled Salvadoran arists, poets, intellectuals and musicians which seeks to cultivate cultural and political awareness in this country of the current situation in El Salvador.

Argueta and Alegria offered glimpses into the political situation in their homeland and recited various pieces of their work. Alegria, however, went on to examine the nature of her "affliction," how she contracted it, and her prognosis. "Political commitment," she said in her emphatic, sometimes heavy accent, "is seldom a calculated or intellectual strategy...it's more like a contagious disease—athlete's foot, let's say, or malaria. If you happen to live in a plagued area the chances are excellent you'll come down with it."

Admittedly, Alegria herself spent many years trying to prevent its onset. Born in Nicaragua in 1924 she moved at age one to El Salvador where she remained until 1943 when she then moved to the US to study at George Washington University. "I married, had children and wrote poetry—convinced that Central American dictatorships were as inevitable and irremedial as the eathquakes that scorched my land."

A series of shattering childhood events entrenched Alegria's political pessimism. At the age of seven, she witnessed the systematic right-wing eradication of nearly 30,000 peasants. "I remember with hard-edged clarity when groups of them—their thumbs cross-tied behind their backs—were herded into the national guard fortress just across from my house."

Alegria recounted her childhood experience of sleepless nights—caused by the sound of gunfire. "I remember just as clearly two years later my father in Nicaraguan exile telling me how Anastasio Somoza—who is the benediction of the Yankee minister—had assassinated Augusto Sandino the night before."

The Cuban revolution encouraged her somewhat. "It [the revolution] demonstrated that political change was possible in Latin America," she said. "But surely," she added, "the yankee with the helicopter, gunships, and green berets whould never permit such a thing to happen again." Still, Alegria became increasingly sensitized to the growing unrest in the Central American region. "My husband and I watched the eddies and whirlpools from Paris and later from our home in Majorca, Spain. All the while," she said, "I nourished my growing burden of middle-class guilt."

"What was I doing...sitting on the sideline while my people silently suffered the implacable repression of the Somoza dynasty in Nicaragua and the rotating rule of oppression in El Salvador?" she reminisced. As Alegria's consciouness grew so did the political nature of her literary work. Her first attempt at confronting politics through prose was the novella, *Cenizas de Ixalco,* in which she relived her nightmare of the 1932 peasant slaughter. Later, after Somoza's overthrow in 1979, she and her husband went to Nicaragua to begin a book on Sandino and his successors in the FSLN. "I caught the political sickness from the Sandisista revolution," she beamed.

Archbishop Oscar Romero's tragic assassination transformed her political sickness into terminal commitment. "In response to that brutal event all but two or three of us Salvadoran artists and intellectuals made a commitment to our cause. We made a quiet decision to do what we could to try and fill the enormous vacuum left by his death. Since then, "she said, "I have found myself writing more and more texts that reflect the misery, the injustice and the repression in my country."

ALEGRIA IS ENGAGED IN the constant struggle to keep her poetry from becoming empty rhetoric. "I am fully aware of the pitfalls of attempting to defend the political cause in what assumes to be a literary work," she said. She has attempted to resolve this dilemma in what she calls a "rough-shod" way. Alegria divides her work into two compartments—the "literary-poetic" and what she calls "crisis journalism."

Alegria has managed to achieve a delicate balance between these two approaches. Her poetry reflects a colorful interweaving of Central American culture with the ever-burgeoning reminders of death and oppression and death that's plagued her country since the advent of Spanish colonialism.

Her poetic imagery stretches from morose to piquant—sullen to playfully optimistic. Among her simpler works is a poem which began as a tamale recipe. Introducing the work saying "we Salvadorans are five million little tamales," she read: *"Two pounds of Mestiso corn meal/ one-half quachupino—finely chopped/ one box pious raisins/ two-tablespoons Malinche milk/ one cup enraged water/ a fry of conquistador helmuts/ three Jesuit onions/ one small bag of multinational gold/ two dragonsteeth/ one presidential carrot/ two tablespoons pimps/ lard of Pancemalco Indians/ two ministerial tomatoes/ one-half cup television sugar/ two droves volcanic lava/ seven leaves of people—don't be dare reminded—it's a soporific—Put various things to a slow boil for 500 years and you'll see what flavor it has!*

"Documentary" is another poem fused with allegory. Alegria appoints the reader filmmaker: "come, be my camera," she asks and subsequently paints a scenario fused with warm-toned sleepy village scenes. Alegria guides the reader/filmmaker in a documentary of the coffee harvest. She supplants the image of coffee, making it a symblic representation of death and misfortune: "The virginal coffee dances in the little house/ they strip her/ they rape her and leave her out on the patio to lay in the sun...the golden coffee sparkles with malaria, blood, illiteracy, tuberculosis, misery..." In the poem's close Alegria isolates the evil in her land then rushes in to envelop the afflicted country and its people: "...my etcetera country/ my ulcerated country/ my child, my fears, my obsession."

"Political concerns," she admits, "have a way of creeping into my poetry simply because the Central American situation is my major obsession, I have always written poetry under obsession," she said.

Placing self-disclosure momentarily aside, Alegria, with great and thorough deliberation enumerated burning questions which she believes justify poetic intervention in to politics. "What Hollywood writer four short years ago could have envisioned a script in which all the horrors of Vietnam are being reenacted on the Central American people? Ah-merh-ri-ka, Ah-merh-ri-ka..." Her words and thoughts trailed off into a despondent refrain from the popular ballad, America the Beautiful. "Can this be the same America that sends Huey helicopters and A37s to rain napalm and high explosives down on women, children, and old people of El Salvador? Can this be the same nation that christens Somoza's national guard assassins as 'freedom fighters' and 'the moral equivalent of the founding fathers?' "

Alegria cited Catholic Church sources which report that over 340 innocent people have been killed by right-wing Salvadoran death squads in the past three months alone. "How has America become trapped in this morass of blood and death?" she asked incredulously.

"The question for all of us today," she said summarizing her role and that of fellow artists," is how will America find its way out of this bloody swamp?" Since she is terminally committed to her political goals, Alegria is willing to forgo all literary privileges to acheive her ends. "It is little matter whether our efforts are entered in to the sacrosanct presence of literature—I do not know a single writer who is so careful of literary image that he [or she] sidesteps political commitment in the crucial moment of our history." She added that if she ever met such a writer she'd "refuse to shake his hand," She momentarily forgot that her "disease" is transmissible.

> 'Political commitment is seldom a calculated or intellectual strategy. It's more like a contagious disease, like athlete's foot or malaria. If you happen to live in a plagued area the chances are excellent you'll come down with it.

Comparable Worth

A Process for Parity

by Sharon Coose

I came in on probation and I signed a union card, because I was impressed with the union. I was impressed with a group of proud people, sticking together to ask for what they rightfully deserve.

—Glennie Burch, medical receptionist, Yale University

THOUGH THE TERM comparable worth has only recently surfaced, it is not a new concept. As long as workers and management have sat down at the negotiating table, correcting pay inequalities has been an important labor issue. What distinguishes comparable worth from other labor issues is that it represents a process: it examines the roots of discrimination in the workforce, lays the evidence of discrimination on the negotiating table and defines the strategies for change.

ANALYSIS

According to the US Department of Labor, 60 percent of all women from ages 18 to 64 are working outside the home. Eighty percent of these women work in jobs which are overwhelmingly female-dominated—such as clerical work, nursing, teaching, food service, library work, retail sales, and domestic work. The California Commission on the Status of Women, in a 1981 report, noted that these predominantly female jobs are undervalued and consequently undercompensated.

The report described the devaluation of secretarial work using the comparable worth technique of comparing female-dominated jobs with male-dominated jobs: "A good secretary must have the ability to understand complex instructions and complicated technical material, a command of sophisticated office machinery, and excellent communications skills. Yet in the majority of organizations, the wage rate for secretaries does not match that for parking lot attendants, stockroom clerks, and custodians."

Proponents of comparable worth argue that wage rates of jobs in which women and minorities have been historically segregated are depressed precisely because those jobs are held by these groups. This, they say, constitutes illegal wage discrimination based solely on sex and race.

Since the late 1970s some labor unions and women's organizations have made comparable worth a central issue. These groups argue that pay equity can be achieved through a complete re-structuring of the current methods used to evaluate the worth of specific jobs.

One revised system of job evaluation, endorsed by the San Francisco Board of Supervisors, determines the value of each city job by a point system in which factors such as knowledge and skill, responsibility, experience, mental demands and working conditions are the basis of point assignments. This type of system identifies both the inequities and a means for correcting them. For example, the San Francisco study revealed that the city's predominantly male general laborers received about the same number of points as the predominantly female stenographers. But while the laborers earned $25,000 a year, the stenographers earned $18,000 a year. Increasing the salaries of the city's stenographers would correct the inequity.

Photo by HOLGER LEUE

Women in female-intensive job fields can expect to earn roughly two-thirds of what men earn in jobs considered of equal skill, stress and value.

Adversaries of comparable worth, including the Reagan administration and the US Commission on Civil Rights, argue that wage rates should be set in accordance with "marketplace factors." These factors—the laws of supply and demand—dictate that a surplus of secretaries should result in lower wages than the salaries of jobs in high demand.

Proponents argue that the marketplace methods of analysis are biased and discriminatory because they favor male-dominated jobs. According to the California Commission on the Status of Women, bias-free job analysis systems can be used "to determine the worth of jobs independently of the job market and to demonstrate that wages assigned to the market do not always reflect worth."

Fourteen states and 150 municipalities have enacted legislation to correct pay inequalities for state and city employees. But in some states the failure of the government to enforce the existing law has resulted in lawsuits.

The state of California implemented a comparable worth policy in 1981 when the state legislature passed a measure establishing "a state policy of setting salaries for female-dominated jobs on the basis of comparability of the value of the work." According to a spokesperson for the California State Employees Association (CSEA), in 1983 "the legislature appropriated $87 million over a four- to five-year period to provide money to eliminate inequalities. Governor Deukmejian vetoed that legislation."

CSEA, an 80,000-member union, has consequently filed the largest sex-based wage discrimination suit ever filed inder Title VII of the Civil Rights Act—naming the state of California, the Department of Personnel Administration and Governor Deukmejian as defendants. The proceedings are scheduled to begin on May 20 at the Federal Courthouse in San Francisco.

The American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees (AFSCME) won a similar suit against the state of Washington in 1983, when a federal court ruled that "discrimination has been manifested according to the evidence by direct, overt and institutionalized discrimination" in violation of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act. Many labor unions and women's organizations believe the AFSCME ruling set the precedent for a new interpretation of Title VII. This act—which prohibits all forms of employment discrimination based on race, color, national origin, religion, or sex—was originally applied only to equal pay for the *same* work, not to jobs of comparable worth.

SOME LABOR UNIONS have taken the comparable worth issue directly to the negotiating table, where the failure to reach agreement resulted in two major strikes; one in San Jose, the other at Yale University. In 1981, Local 101 of the San Jose chapter of AFSCME became the first union to strike over equal pay for comparable worth. Tensions between the city and the 2000-member union of clerical, park, and library workers had been mounting since 1977, when the union negotiated with San Jose for a joint employee-employer job evaluation study. This study—which was performed by a consultant firm, union members and other employees—revealed sex-based wage discrimination. The San José *Mercury News* reported that while female-dominated jobs were paid from two to 20 percent below the citywide average wage, male-dominated jobs were paid from eight to 15 percent above the average wage.

In a 1981 newsletter, the Comparable Worth Project, an Oakland based group, reported that the strike "resulted from the breakdown in bargaining over the union's demand that the city implement its own job evaluation study." After a 10-day strike, Local 101 of AFSCME negotiated a contract that provided $1.45 million over a two-year period to correct inequities. This was the first major victory for comparable worth. It was also a victory for employees, who for the first time played an active role in evaluating the worth of city jobs. The Comparable Worth Project reported, "The high level of worker input clearly contributed to the fact that the study was seen as basically fair."

In 1984, when contract negotiations broke down between Yale's Local 34 of the Federation of University Employees and the university, this union became the first to strike a private employer over pay inequalities.

Local 34 claimed that the average salary for its members was $13,400 while the average truck driver employed by Yale—who strikers claimed worked fewer years and had a lower educational and skill level—earned over $18,000 a year. Local 34 picketed, held demonstrations, rallied the support of Local 35—consisting mostly of food service workers—and displayed a number of creative tactics such as picketing the university president's house before the four-month-long strike ended in the ratification of a contract that increased the salary of clerical and technical workers by 35 percent.

Though comparable worth has been implemented in the public and private spheres and at the state and municipal levels, it has met strong opposition by the federal government. White House economist William Niskanen said implementation of a plan on the national level "would cause enormous damage to the economy." Clarence Pendleton Jr., chair of the US Commission of Civil Rights, described comparable worth as "a disingenous attempt to restructure our free-enterprise system into a state-controlled economy under the false guise of fairness."

The Comparable Worth Coalition, a volunteer advocacy group composed of UC-Berkeley employees and campus community supporters, addressed wage-control accusations in a 1985 report. The report stated, "Comparable worth measurements and adjustments are to be made *within* any particular employer's pay plan, *not*, as opponents often say, within the whole society. Comparable worth is not a proposal for socially legislated wage control. It is a proposed tool for correcting wage discrimination, in line with the intent of Pay Equity Law."

Though the fate of comparable worth on the national level is nebulous, one thing seems certain: comparable worth is an important rallying issue for labor unions. The Comparable Worth Project reported that in 1981, trade union women earned more than 30 percent more than non-union women, yet only 12 percent of working women were members of unions. Beverly McGain, assistant director of the Comparable Worth Project said, "The key to change is organizing, and this issue is organizing women workers like no other has done."

According to McGain, another reason for the success of comparable worth ideology as an organizing tool is that "it cuts through race and class, as well as gender issues. This is not simply a white woman's issue." The kind of analysis and collective action which comparable worth represents is what makes it such a powerful tool for social change. Perhaps it is this range and scope which makes it such a threat in the eyes of national leaders.

Life as a Model: Posing Problems

Photo by HOLGER LEUE

by Marcia Howell

WHILE I WAS VACATIONING in Florida three years ago, a model scout saw me on the beach and gave me the "you should be a model" line. I believed her. Although my parents were leery of the credibility of the agency and my choice to model instead of continuing college, they agreed that it was a rare opportunity. After all, the glamor and excitement of a modeling career in New York City seemed too good to pass up.

Charney was a small agency, and after two months with them, I began to feel that my opportunities were limited and began to shop around. The agency wasn't pleased with this; they must have heard that I was looking elsewhere and quickly offered me a contract which stipulated that they would receive 15 percent of my earnings. Since the contract meant that I couldn't work for other agencies, or on my own without their knowledge, I didn't sign.

The next agency I went to rejected me, saying the all-American-blue-eyed-blond-hair-look was not what they needed. They wanted models with the brown-hair-blue-eyed-more-exotic-look.

Next I went to Ford, possibly the biggest agency in New York. Out of thousands of models who hope to land a contract with Ford each year, only 30 to 40 are accepted; and because of Ford's rigorous standards and pressures, less than half of these models last for more than a year. When I went to the Ford office, the receptionist scrutinized me from head to toe. She asked me my height. "Five feet, seven and a half inches," I answered.

"That's not very tall for a model, you know," she informed me. "Let me see your book." "Book" is shop talk for a portfolio, which takes months to accumulate and involves finding photographers who are willing to cover the costs of film and developing, and are interested in having pictures of you in his or her own book.

The receptionist quickly thumbed through my book, and then asked me to sit down. Another woman stepped through the doorway and asked me to come in while the several other hopeful models who were still waiting, watched. The woman introduced herself and measured my height. I stood as straight as I possibly could, but still only five feet seven and a quarter inches. She too emphasized that my height was going to be a problem. Then I was ushered into another room where an older, gracious-looking woman waited. She looked at me as though I were a treasure piece of artwork. This woman was Eileen Ford, the head honcho, with a famous and well-tuned eye for a marketable face and body.

As she looked me over, I became overwhelmed by nervous thoughts. I wished I'd brushed my hair more carefully, had been wearing a hat to block the sun's nasty effects, had brought a more attractive outfit, was taller... Then Eileen asked how much I weighed. I'd meant to lie, but accidentally told the truth, 125 lbs. "Yes, I thought so."

She looked thoughtful. "You'll have to lose ten pounds. Will you stand up please?" I stood. Lift your skirt so I can see your legs." I did. "Maybe you ought to join a spa and work out some," she advised. "And be sure to wear sunscreen whenever you are out in the sun. You are much too dark and freckled for as fair as you are." Even with all these "flaws," she recognized potential and gave me a work voucher, with the time and address of a job. I was also invited to a welcoming dinner with several other Ford models, photographers, and agents.

> **The head honcho asked how much I weighed. I'd meant to lie, but accidentally told the truth, 125 lbs. She looked thoughtful and said, 'You'll have to lose ten pounds.'**

The job only paid $90 an hour. At the other agency, I'd started at $110 an hour and worked up to $120 an hour. But this was only an ad for socks, and I wasn't about to complain. While the hourly rate sounds high, it is only for actual hours worked, and not for the countless hours spent walking from office to office. Even at $120 an hour I still had to clip grocery store coupons and walk instead of taking the subway. One job a month was not enough to live on.

I am often asked if sleeping with the right people can help to get you modeling jobs. In at least two situations it would have helped me. My first proposition came during my first test. A "test" is an unpaid shooting which hopefully results in free pictures for the model's portfolio, or maybe a job. The photographer, who was also a hairdresser, borrowed a studio from his friend. I didn't realize that he was supposed to set the test up with my agency, so I agreed without checking with Charney. But the session wasn't what I had expected.

As long as I'd been in New York people had focused their attention on my body and face. I had become unnaturally conscious of my appearance and how others reacted to it. It was difficult for me to meet men or even accept a smile without experiencing paranoia. My reaction to this photographer was no different. I think we were both aware of how vulnerable I was. The first thing he did was "trim" my hair. "Trim" to him meant cutting off six inches, plus giving me what he thought were fashionable bangs. I cried when I looked in the mirror. He proceeded to lecture me about unprofessional behavior: he said I weighed too much, that I needed to start acting and thinking like a model and not a little girl. He even managed to convince me to show my breasts in a few shots and to wear an embarrassingly revealing bodysuit.

AFTER THREE HOURS OF his rudeness and preaching, I felt like a pile of dog crap left on the sidewalk that no one would scrape into the gutter. At this point, he asked me if I would like to wash my face and relax with a beer. The thought was appealing. I thought to myself that maybe he was just using scare tactics to help me become a successful model and that now he would be a friend. I washed the make-up, pasted on with sweat, from my face, neck and ears. He started comforting me about my haircut and telling me things like "you look beautiful, the agency will love it." Then he told me I was too tense and needed to relax. He motioned for me to move over to where he was sitting.

His superior glare made me angry, but I continued to think he might want to be my friend. I'd only been in New York for three weeks, but already I knew the difficulty of making friends, especially in the modeling business. When I saw that he was lying on a bed and not a couch as I'd thought, the paranoia returned. I wanted to leave, but didn't know how to get home at midnight, and didn't have enough money for a cab. I imagined the headlines in the paper, "Model stabbed and tossed into a dumpster." He finally realized that I was not going to be a good time, and walked me to the subway. Before leaving, he told me about a possible job with his friend the next day. But the number he gave me was for a donut shop.

Another incident began when I innocently complimented a photographer on his Jamaican Reggae-Fest Poster. It ended with my rejecting his offer of a weekend trip for the two of us to shoot some "natural" shots at his cabin in upstate New York. After posing for a cover of a book on fashion for high school girls with him, I firmly rejected his offer. And although he promised me future jobs, I never heard from him again.

While models do experience these lewd propositions, for me they were the exception and not the rule, especially when I began working for Ford. Even Ford's testing photographers and makeup artists were much more professional and experienced

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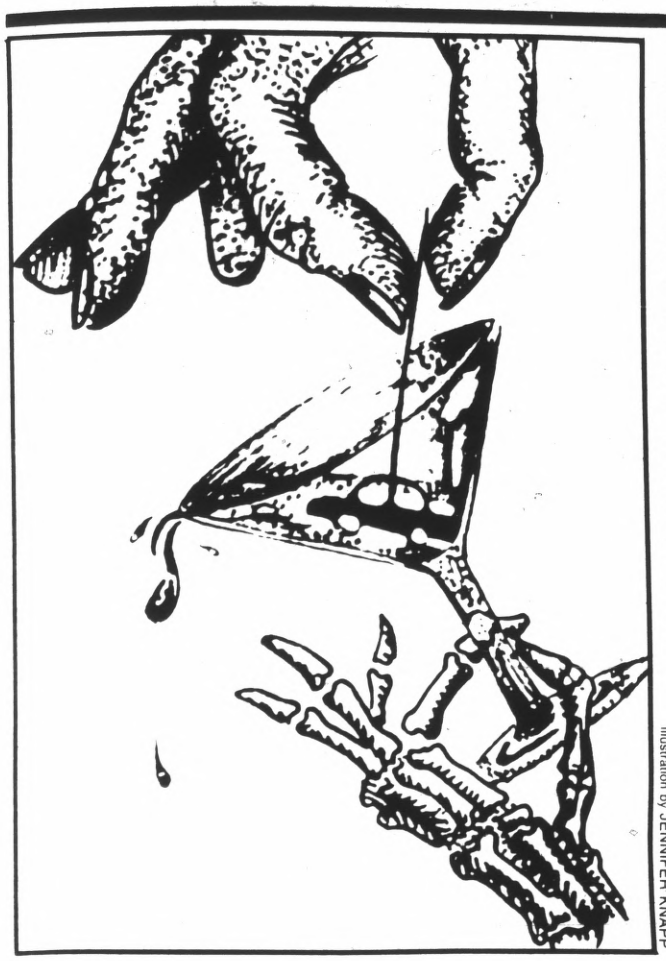

Illustration by JENNIFER KNAPP

MADD

Get Off the Road Or On the Wagon

by Gigi Pope

PUT ENOUGH LIQUOR in a person and you get a drunk person. Put that person behind the wheel of a car and you have a catastrophe waiting to happen. On May 3, 1980, Clarence Busch was that person; the death of 13-year-old Cari Lightner was the catastrophe.

Cari's mother, Candy Lightner, became enraged when she learned that Busch had been arrested for drunk driving three times before her daughter's death. Her fury over the drinking and driving legislation that allowed him to drive inspired her to found Mothers Against Drunk Drivers (MADD), a private, non-profit organization dedicated to pressuring legislators for stiffer laws against drunken driving.

Today the 600,000 members of MADD include many people who are not mothers. They are women and men of all ages, from all walks of life, who may or may not have been victims of drunk driving. What they all have in common is a desire to help solve the problem of drunk driving. MADD will continue to use the name Mothers Against Drunk Drivers because under that name it has gained national recognition for its chapters in 47 states and Canada.

In addition to demanding tougher drinking and driving legislation, MADD also provides services to victims, such as emotional support and practical legal information. The group also works to raise community awareness, largely through its speakers bureau, which consists of volunteers who offer presentations on drinking and driving to service clubs, governmental agencies, schools, corporations and any other group that requests them.

Faith Stewart, head of the speakers bureau and first vice-president of the Santa Cruz County chapter of MADD, said that members do not talk specifically about drinking in their presentations, only about drunken driving.

President of the local chapter Rebecca Elliott said that people should understand that "driving is not a guaranteed right under the constitution—it's a privilege." She believes that drunk drivers must be responsible for their actions. "They choose to drink and drive...a drunk driving death is not an accident—it's a murder," she said.

Elliott pointed out that one out of two people will be the victim of a drunk driver, and she explained that "Victims aren't just the people who are actually hit. The family and friends have to deal with so much anger and so much grief [especially because] the punishment doesn't fit the crime. The average sentence for killing with a car is six months to a year."

The penalties for drunk driving in Santa Cruz vary according to the offender's past drunk driving record. For a first offense the penalty includes three years' probation, 48 hours in jail and a $705 fine. Those convicted must also submit to chemical testing whenever they're stopped and attend a first offender program.

The second offense penalties are similar, but this time convicted drunk drivers are supposed to spend 15 days in jail and either lose their drivers license for a year or attend an alcohol treatment program.

Three years' loss of a driver's license and 120 days in jail are part of the penalties for third time offenders. The penalties continue to stiffen as the number of offenses increase.

Yet, Stewart said, "It doesn't matter what law you pass if it's so watered down that it's not effective." She said she knows people who haven't yet served the 48 hours for their first offense because they're allowed to schedule time when it is "convenient" and may cancel and reschedule for an unlimited period of time.

Stewart believes "the law has been perverted to protect the guilty." Elliott is appalled that "in our system there seems to be more concern given to the drunk driver than the victim. Where's the value of life?"

Though most MADD members, both locally and nationally, feel that the law is not fulfilling its function, a research paper compiled by the local MADD chapter states that Santa Cruz County has the most intensive first offender driving-under-the-influence program in California.

Kelly Hamblin, an administrator for Janus Alcohol Services' driving under the influence program, explained that offenders are referred to Janus through the Drinking Driver Program of Santa Cruz County. Offenders, or clients as Hamblin refers to them, go through a procedure which includes a screen test for alcoholism. The client then spends two hours per week in group sessions with a counselor and other offenders. Attendance is strictly monitored for the ten-week program.

Hamblin said there has only been one contact between Janus and MADD, but "I would like to have some kind of working relationship with them since we're concerned with the same information." She also said that while "the local chapter hasn't had much effect on our program because they're fairly new, there wouldn't be a first offender program if not for [the national organization of] MADD."

continued on next page

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May 3 - 17: Pick up the 1985-86 Housing Application at your college office and submit it to the Campus Cashier with the required $100 reservation fee. EOP students may defer this fee by following the directions noted on the application.

May 17 : ***Deadline to submit housing application and protect lottery position.*** Applications received in the Cashier's Office after May 17th will be considered late; the lottery position will become null and void; and the late application will be placed on the waiting list on a first-come, first-served basis according to the date received.

IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS, CONTACT CAMPUS HOUSING OR COLLEGE HOUSING STAFF FOR FURTHER INFORMATION REGARDING THE APPLICATION PROCESS FOR ON-CAMPUS HOUSING NEXT FALL.

...ABOUT OFF-CAMPUS HOUSING...

If you do not secure on-campus housing through your college lottery, or have decided that it is time for you to experience off-campus housing, don't get caught in the dreaded September housing crunch! Find out about how to "win" in the off-campus housing "game"...techniques for sucessful house hunting and your basic rights and responsibilities as a tenant.

A workshop on ***"LIVING IN TOWN"***, tailored for the first-time renters, will help. This hour and a half workshop can save you days of panic-stricken effort in September. Attend the workshop most convenient for you:

Wednesday, May 15 Kresge 159 (Seminar Room)
Thursday, May 16 Porter 430 (4th Floor Center Lounge), A Dorm
Monday, May 20 Stevenson Fireside Lounge
Thursday, May 23 Crown Senior Commons Room

All workshops start at 7:00 p.m. Sign up in advance (and find out more) by contacting:

THE OFF-CAMPUS HOUSING PROGRAM
IN THE HOUSING SERVICES BUILDING
(across from the West Field House)
Phone: 429-4435

continued from previous page

MADD

The MADD group in Santa Cruz only recently became an offical chapter, in September of 1984. To gain official status, members had to compile a research paper on drinking and driving in this county and apply to MADD's national headquarters. Judith Osborn, director of the Santa Cruz County Victim/Witness Assistance Program, works closely with MADD and said of the local chapter, "They've gotten off to a real good start. They have a lot of respect [due to the national reputation] and they've lived up to that respect. But it's been too short of a time to make a definite impact."

The local chapter currently consists of 40 members. An average of 15 members attend each monthly meeting. All of the members who spoke with *City on a Hill* expressed a desire for growth. "You need people standing up and saying 'We won't take this any more,' " Stewart said. She added that she "can't believe that the American people can accept this many deaths. It's mass murder."

Stewart noted "It's not only adult people who are being killed." Both she and Elliott pointed out that 16 to 24-year-old males not only cause the most drunk driving deaths, but also constitute the most number of victims. Stewart and Elliott stressed they would like to see more young people involved with MADD.

Local high schools are organizing a program called Safe Rides which would offer rides to students who have been drinking. Lanie Gray, a student at Harbor High who is involved in the project, said rides "should begin any time now." They only have to set up citizen band radios and establish a radio/dispatch base station before they begin.

Stewart said she doesn't understand why college students are active in some issues, "but they won't even touch this one." She said students could make an enormous impact towards solving the problem.

MADD recently received increased publicity when Clarence Busch was arrested and charged with drunk driving once again. Nineteen-year-old Carrie Sinnott was treated for minor injuries after Busch slammed into the back of her car last week.

Elliott finds strong parallels between the two incidents. Both took place in Sacramento (one in May and the other in April), both victims had the same name, and Sinnott is just two years older than Cari Lightner would be if she were alive today. Elliot asked "Can you imagine how [Cari Lightner] must feel?"

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Modeling

than Charney's. And those who shot for jobs (bookings) were often wonderful. They would do practically anything to make sure that a model was happy and feeling well.

On an average day, I had about five appointments all across Manhattan, or "go sees" as they are called. These would include seeing testing photographers, job calls (often referred to as "cattle calls" in the industry) for commercials and print jobs (magazines or catalogues) and a class on make-up or hair care at the agency. On a good day, I'd be booked for a full day with Simplicity Patterns or Atari Video Games. Often the hardest part was staying fresh and clean after schlepping around New York by foot in order to burn off those extra calories.

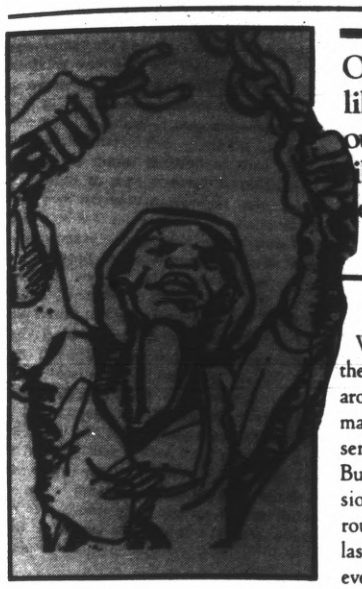
Once I switched to Ford it was better. They suggested that we wear a flattering pair of jeans, a nice blouse or sweater, and little make-up. Photographers were supposed to be interested in our portfolios and not our appearance at the door. Charney Models, Inc. (which went bankrupt three months after I left them) had us wear flashy clothing and what I thought was too much make-up. It was impossible to look clean and freshly made-up after walking three miles and dodging cabs and buses.

After four months with Ford, I still hadn't lost those ten extra pounds, and began receiving fewer go sees. The agency finally put me on their "sick list" in December, hoping this would convince me to lose the weight. Instead I ice-skated at Rockefeller Center, walked through Central Park, and visited the Museum of Natural History and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. I began to realize how much I missed college and friends and not worrying about whether or not I ate pizza instead of salad, and if I had a new freckle on my nose. I also had been abusing alcohol and cocaine and was lucky to still be able to know that it was time to get out of New York and the modeling industry.

I went back to Ford's with a long winter coat to hide the fact that I now weighed 129 pounds, and told them I'd decided to return to school. They were very pleasant about it and offered to represent me if somehow the weight finally took its leave. As I left and looked at the hopeful models waiting to meet Eileen, the receptionist joked, "Now you can go out for pizza anytime you want and not feel guilty anymore."

Now, two years later, I sometimes still feel guilty about eating, and think I should try to fit into my left-over size seven pants. But it is only a passing feeling. I can now enjoy those dreaded freckles and the split ends of my hair, caused by salt water and sun. But best of all, I can walk down the streets of Felton and return a stranger's friendly smile without wanting to hide or look away.

WOMEN'S *clips*



Our first struggle is for liberation—National liberation. Having made this decision we turn to our men. What can we do to achieve together our liberation? We are ready, but are our men ready; ready to fight the enemy with us on their side?

—Lauretta Ngobo, a Black South African in exile

Sex Legalized

Virginia was forced out of the Victorian closet last month when a federal judge ruled that the state would have to change its laws to allow unmarried heterosexual couples to live together and engage in sexual activities, should they so choose.

The ruling, by Judge Robert R. Merhige, Jr., struck down two Virginia laws that made it illegal for adult heterosexual couples to live together and have sexual intercourse on the grounds that they violated an individual's right to privacy. Merhige also cited Supreme Court decisions giving both single and married women the right to bear children.

Though the two statutes are rarely enforced, Merhige said that clearly they were intended to prevent unmarried persons from having sexual intercourse. He noted that there have been eight arrests in Richmond alone since 1982 on fornication charges.

Merhige's ruling, while only applicable to heterosexual couples, does offer an argument against the use of Virginia's sodomy statute which is directed against homosexuals.

Page One Power

While President Reagan's picture might appear more often than anyone else's on the front pages of our nation's newspapers, who has the most by-lines? The Women's Media Project of the National Organization of Women's Legal Defense and Education Fund conducted a survey of the nation's top 11 newspapers to find out the percentage of front page stories written by women. The study examined papers between September 1984 and January 1985. *USA Today* ranked the highest; 41.5 percent of their page one stories were written by women. The New York *Times* crept in at last place with only 10 percent of its front page stories written by women.

And *City on a Hill?* Sixty percent of our cover stories were written by women during that same time.

Refugee Referral

Women make up a large majority of the more than 10 million refugees around the world. These women share many problems in exile, such as a sense of isolation and powerlessness. But, as the United Nations Commission for Refugees discovered in a roundtable discussion held in Geneva last week, women refugees experience even greater burdens than their male counterparts.

According to Monique Bauer-Lagier, a Swiss doctor and politician who led the forum, "Women are the most vulnerable refugees, and few measures are taken to respond to their specific needs."

In many refugee camps, women do not have the right to represent themselves and their children to the authorities. For instance, although they are entitled to register to receive rations, they are often denied this right.

Bauer-Lagier and the 17 other members of the forum stressed that women are chiefly responsible for preserving cultural and religious traditions and for maintaining some semblance of normal life in the refugee settlements. But members at the forum said that women and their children are denied proper medical supplies or treatment. Angela Berry, a nutritionist with the UN who spoke at the forum, noted that in one Thailand camp, three-fourths of the children have died in the last four years. She also said that women are not provided with or allowed access to contraceptives or other family plan ning materials.

Speakers at the symposium also said that since illiteracy is much more prevalent among women than men, women have a harder time acquiring the skills necessary for survival in foreign lands. Speakers added that women are denied asylum more readily than men because governments fear that women are less productive workers.

Symposium participants tended to avoid discussing factors that push people into exile; however, many inferred that "neo-colonialism" and the disparity of wealth between the industrialized and developing countries are largely to blame for the flood of refugees.

Maureen Reagan, the president's daughter and Republican Party consultant who attended the forum, acknowledged: "When we see the suffering of women and children refugees in the world today, we must deplore the actions of governments which force people from their homes in search of freedom." Word has it that she and her father are not getting along so well these days.

Ellie for Queen?

In a bid to regain the presidency of the National Organization of Women (NOW), Eleanor Smeal will have to wage a political battle with her one-time protege, current NOW president Judy Goldsmith.

Under Goldsmith's leadership, NOW shifted its priorities away from the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) to abortion and equal pay issues. Goldsmith, a soft-spoken leader, also encouraged local and state chapters of the organization to focus on developing their local influence, an emphasis which some NOW members and critics viewed as weakening the national voice of the organization.

Smeal, considered a charismatic leader, was a driving force for ERA ratification and expanded NOW membership from 44,000 to 250,000 during her 1977-1982 tenure. After becoming ineligible to run a third time in 1982, Smeal endorsed the candidacy of Goldsmith.

The two women butted heads over a policy statement issued by Smeal during last summer's Democratic National Convention. The statement, passed by NOW members just weeks before the convention, demanded a woman vice-presidential candidate. Goldsmith, fearful of a floor revolt if Mondale chose a male running mate, toned down the intent of the demand in interviews with the press. A public conflict resulted that strained relations between Smeal and national NOW leadership.

Smeal has remained an active feminist voice through her bi-monthly newsletter, *The Eleanor Smeal Report,* and her work on the Gender Gap Action campaign, both of which implicitly criticize some NOW policies. Smeal's current platform includes bringing NOW back to national visibility and relaunching the ERA campaign. Some NOW members criticize Goldsmith's weak leadership qualities, but also question whether Smeal's fierce single issue focus would fulfill NOW's current needs.

The election is slated for this July at NOW's national convention, where some bitter politicking is expected and the somewhat factionalized organization will decide its future.

monday madness

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RECORD ROUND-UP

Tom Petty and the Heartbreakers

Southern Accents (Backstreet Records) Will he ever play guitar again? Will he learn to control his violent streak? Will his new album ever be released? Will he and his band weather this streak of bad fortune? And what did he hear that made him commit this dastardly deed?

We can all breathe now—Tom Petty's hand has healed since he smashed it into a wall while listening to one of the final tapes of an album cut, and *Southern Accents'* cover, a Winslow Homer painting, is now happily gracing record store window displays across the country.

As for the album itself, there are no great departures from old styles. Every song on *Accents* has the unmistakable Petty sound: that raspy voice, those steely guitar riffs, those love songs and sullen ballads. Anyone who has listened to one Petty and the Heartbreakers album knows that sound. In fact, the album calls to mind a bit of wedding folklore: "something old, something new, something borrowed, something blue."

Some old things on *Accents* are "Rebel," "Dogs On the Run, " and "Spike," any of which wouldn't have been out of place on the last three Heartbreakers albums. The first two songs are stories, a man telling about his rough life or wild ways; "Spike" is one of those ballad-type songs, reminiscent of "Something Big" or "One Story Town," from older albums.

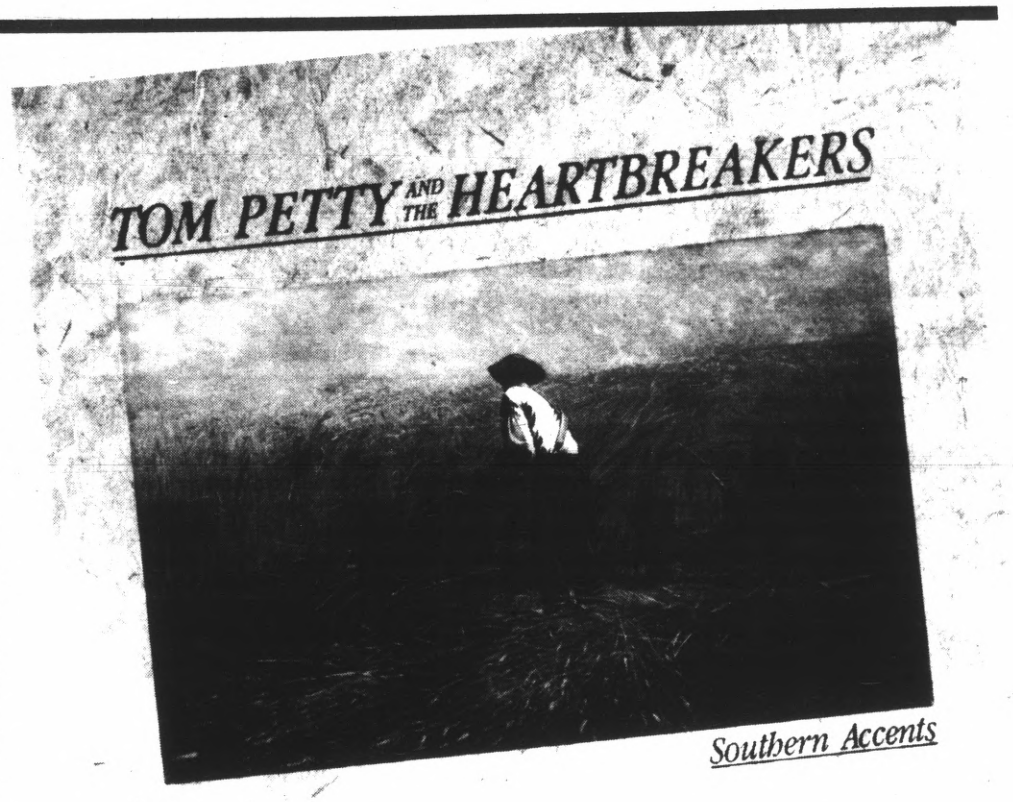
Yet Petty and the Heartbreakers have dared to try a few new moves on this release. More horns, strings, synthesizers, and even women singing smooth backup vocals infuse a new-wavish tone into a few songs. "Don't Come Around Here No More" and "Mary's New Car" are songs that could qualify as striking to someone familiar with Petty's style (but it's debatable).

Petty has borrowed Mick Jagger's attitude and instrumental style on "It Ain't Nothin' To Me," a cynical look at current events and achievements: *We got smilin' politicians/Got songs from rich musicians/Called Tokyo long distance and the queen came for tea/Might mean somethin' to you/It ain't nothin' to me.* The rough-edged, percussive sound takes the listener back to "Miss You" on the Rolling Stones' *Some Girls* album. The only thing missing in Petty's tune is the rapping at the end.

And as always, there are blue tunes. The title cut and "The Best of Everything" are sappy, sad and sweet, but lack the rip-your-heart-out quality of earlier songs such as "You Can Still Change Your Mind" and "Even The Losers."

For us Tom Petty and the Heartbreakers fans, *Southern Accents* is a good fix of that familiar style we have loved over the years. We're willing to put up with a few bad songs for the decent ones—after all, what's a Tom Petty album without a few mediocre songs to make the good ones sound better? Those of you less easily placated might want to invest your $7.98 in something else.

—Rise Keller



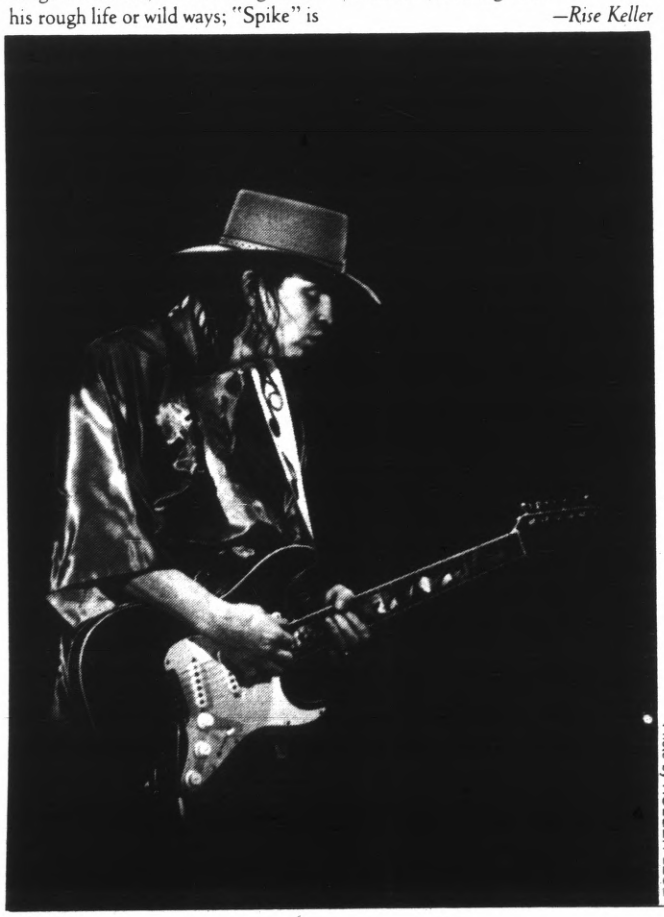


Photo by HOLGER LEUE

Stevie Ray Vaughan and Double Trouble

Couldn't Stand the Weather (Epic): *Couldn't Stand the Weather* plays like a resume, each cut a showcase for another facet of Stevie Ray's virtuosity. He's a guitar hero and he wants to make sure you know it.

Maybe you can overlook the "Guitar Player of the Year" sticker on the album cover. The fact that the lick on "Scuttlebuttin' " is faster than anything you've ever heard might not impress you. But when you hear his remake of "Voodoo Chile" you'll be on your feet hollering "Holy Fenderbender! Jimi Hendrix is alive and white in Texas!"

It's true, and this record exists to prove it. On "Chile" he plays every lick Hendrix ever imagined, sounding more like Jimi than Jimi. The tracks "Cold Shot" and "Honey Bee" are classic Texas R&B, similar to the work his brother Jimmie Vaughan (who plays a bit of rhythm guitar on this record) has done with the Fabulous Thunderbirds. Although Stevie Ray's tone constantly oscillates between Hendrix-style distortion and the T-birds' Texas blues sound, his playing is consistently sensational. He's one of those rare individuals who can wrap a fist around the neck of a guitar and squeeze music out of it like toothpaste.

Weather contains some good tunes: the rhythm section is solid, and Stevie Ray is a better than average blues singer, but it's still really a guitar album. The record is excellently produced, with terrific shimmering cymbals and a booming bass that gives the Vaughan/Double Trouble trio real fullness. When they play as a band, as in the excellent introduction to the title track, the music is good. When that ugly Texan takes a solo, it's often phenomenal.

—Matt Brocchini

Joan Armatrading

Secret Secrets (A&M Records): These days many are wondering if Joan Armatrading has "sold out" to the mainstream pop music scene. It's not an easy question to answer, not when considering her latest album, *Secret Secrets*.

The album's cover sports a very '80s neon-esque photo of Armatrading against a bright blue background, her head cleverly not fitting into the picture, shoes in one hand and a burning letter in the other. On the back she is grinning impishly. It's cute: she has secrets.

The people Armatrading worked with on *Secrets* reveal its pop roots. Mel Gaynor of Simple Minds plays drums. Her producer is Mike Howlett, formerly associated with Berlin and A Flock of Seagulls. Joe Jackson plays keyboards on a few of the cuts, and on bass guitar is Pino Paladino, who works with Paul Young (I still have not figured out if anyone who doesn't watch MTV knows who Young is). From her press release statements it looks as if Joan found several of her album's artists watching MTV.

Joan's music has certainly evolved—or at least changed—since her first albums *Back To The Night* (1975) and *Joan Armatrading* (1976), albums that found their niches in many a "women's music" collection. Her sometimes folksy, jazzy acoustic sound has been updated to produce a slick, upbeat sound in keeping with these slick, upbeat times. Joan relies less on her strong voice and lyrics than she has in previous efforts, and the emphasis in *Secrets* is on the many instruments and professional sound mixing.

This modern style does boast some great talent, though. "Persona Grata," which Joan calls "sort of an epic," goes through haunting emotional phrases resonant of those in a love affair. There is a powerful tension when she booms:

Hey!/You got it/Power over me/I'm your whipping boy and then slips into pure sweetness in melody, singing *Now I give my heart to you/Take it all now/Make me feel good/It can make you feel good too.*

Yet Joan and her band all too often slip into pop simplicity. On some tracks the melody of the lyrics corre-

sponds exactly to the melody played on the instruments, and a few catchy phrases are used, abused and repeated without changes of tone or mood. Several songs on *Secrets* are flawed by this vapid simplicity.

Another song puzzled me. In "Moves" I first noticed the lyrics on the record sleeve. "Moves" is a man's lament about not being able to win women over as easily as all the other guys. The lyrics have a nice poetry. *I picked your face/From a thousand smiles/And stand there/Rooted to the stupid floor/And too scared to think.*

But the music contradicted its words with a light-hearted melody (Armatrading's harmonica adding to the silliness) and a triumphant tone that doesn't fit the song's theme. The lyrics and the music were each fine, but together they were awkward.

Songs like "Strange," "Talking to the Wall," and "Persona Grata" reveal Joan Armatrading's strengths: her vocal range, her deftness at creating moods and then changing them abruptly, her instrumental arrangements. These are the elements of her work that will keep her from the oblivion awaiting so many Top-40 bands of the '80s. I hope Joan still has a few secrets for us.

—Rise Keller

Howard Jones

Dream Into Action (Elektra): Since his debut last year with the MTV-popularized "New Song" and "What is Love?," Howard Jones has tried to merge his two conflicting musical identities, one of a Cyndi Lauperesque he-bopper, and the other a sober and philosophical artist. His second album, *Dream Into Action*, tries to produce such a hybrid of philosophy and disco synthesizer beat. It still isn't very good.

Jones has a knack for writing catchy arrangements of simple melodies ("he had me humming in the shower") and simple lyrics *(What is Love anyway/does anybody love anybody anyway)*. But *Dream Into Action* frequently becomes trite—rather than straightforward. Although the album often feels like a *Reader's Digest* condensed version of any other synth-pop star, *Action* has a big sound that will appeal to the younger MTV-watching crowd. But for the older listener, Jones' songs are about as spiritually satisfying as eating a bag of fortune cookies.

The tracks "Things Can Only Get Better" and "Like to Get to Know You Well" show that Jones has mastered the art of pop writing, but the lyrics go no deeper than the song titles themselves. "Assault and Battery" is musically quite suspenseful, but the lyrics, a decidedly vegetarian look at how animals are slaughtered, miss the mark. The line *"Children's stories with their farmyard favorites/At the table in a different disguise"* comes out funny rather than sinister when Jones' backing vocalists Afrodisiak sing it in little children's voices.

This album takes few musical risks, and the ones it does take fall flat after the first listen. Buy it for your little sister or brother; they'll love it.

—Alan Kahn

Neo-Ego

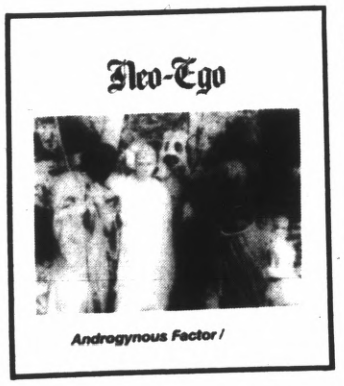
Androgynous Factor (Action): Changing times, changing names. Give and take a band member or two, these are the guys who jammed in the Stevenson band practice room two years ago as The Primates and hit the local clubs last year under the god-awful name First Kill. And wouldn't you know it, now they're recording artists.

The title track of Neo-Ego's single, "Androgynous Factor," is a Christmas carol for delinquents. Beginning with Christmasy special effects, it presents an eccentric dialogue between father and daughter on the existence of Santa Claus, abruptly followed by feelings of guilt after copulation on Christmas morning. The lyrics are sexist and grotesque, the music melodic until it turns into a state of chaos halfway through the piece. One can vividly imagine singer Stig Slosh rolling on the floor screaming his head off.

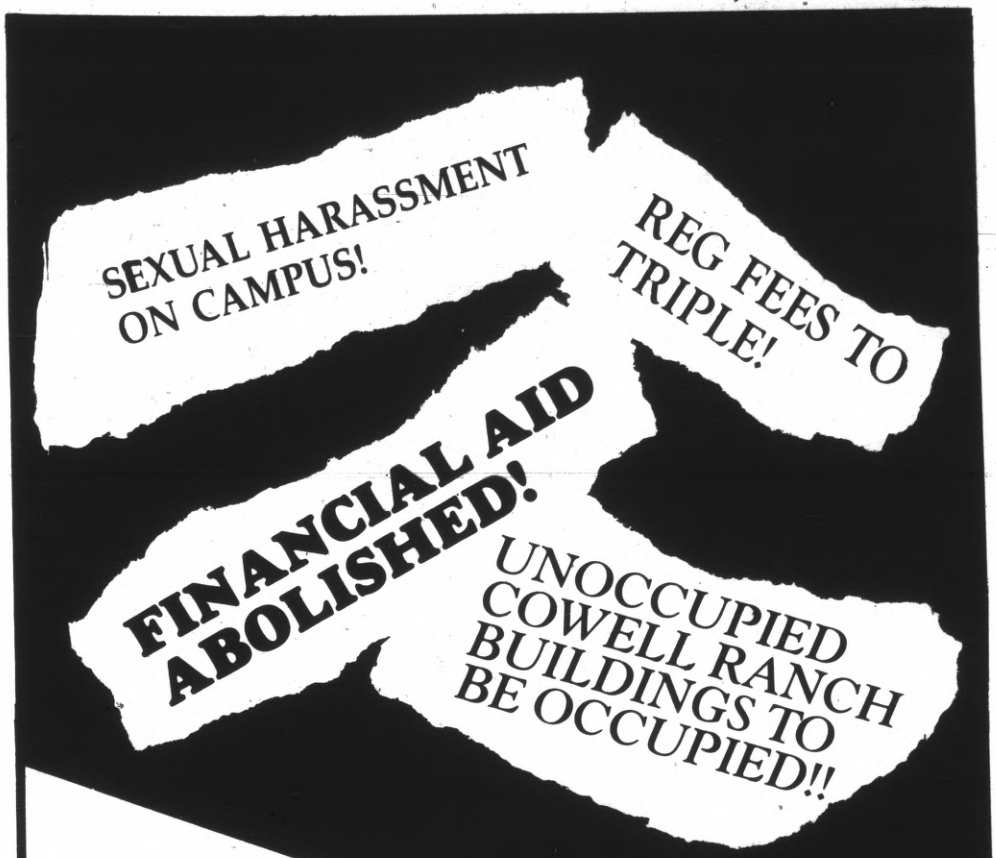
On the flip side, the flip-side is first-rate. "Primal" excels by incorporating rolling drums, a somewhat Clash-ish guitar and Slosh's strong, deep vocals. He sings about savage city life: *Let's get primal tonight/Baby take off your clothes it'll be all right/Like two animals at innocent play/We'll do it the natural way.*

These guys are broke and need to sell their records. Next time you're at Cymbaline, remember, there are only 237 shopping days left before Christmas...

—Pierre Pate



Review copies courtesy of Cymbaline Records.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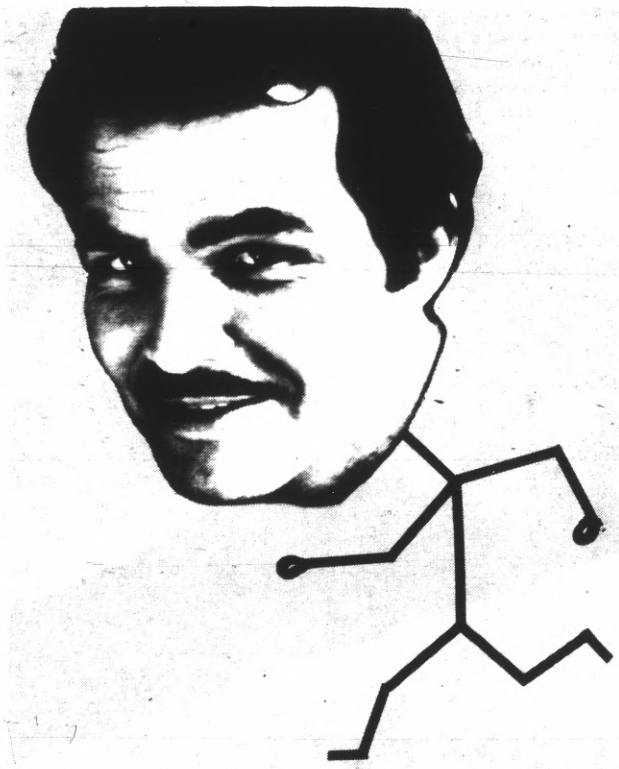
New Reynolds Film

Burt Gets Stuck in *Stick*

by **Karen Cox**



BURT REYNOLDS IS ALways Burt Reynolds. With few notable exceptions in the last decade (*Deliverance*, *Starting Over*), his characters are always smarter and tougher than everyone else. The good-ole-boy formula has worked for him; he's one of the biggest box office draws of all time. Burt's persona is the ultimate man: strong, clever, humorous, with a heart of gold.

But the superman that is Burt Reynolds isn't terribly versatile (could you see Burt in *Amadeus?*), so almost all his movies end up looking like the one before it. *Stick*, the newest Burtflick, is a case in point.

Most of Burt's movies can be divided into two main categories: the car chase comedies, (*Smokey and the Bandit*), and the crime-related adventures (*Sharkey's Machine*). *Stick*, based on the best-seller by Elmore Leonard, belongs in the latter group. Burt plays Ernest Stickley, an ex-con who returns to Miami after 10 years in prison. He looks up an old friend, and gets involved in an $100,000 drug deal. His friend is murdered in the process, and Burt thereafter seeks and is sought by the men responsible.

This is where Stick's cleverness comes in. He finds out that two of the biggest drug tycoons in Miami (played by Charles Durning and Castalo Guerra) had his friend killed. So he gets a job as a chauffeur for a millionaire friend of theirs (George Segal) in order to gather information on his enemies. At the mansion, he establishes an immediate friendship with fellow-servant Cornell, (Richard Lawson), who lets Burt Reynolds in on tons of inside info on the gangsters. Once this confrontational situation is set up, Burt the superman takes over, outsmarting and out-fighting everyone he encounters.

Always the humanitarian, Burt avoids the use of firearms even when facing a sub-machine-gun-packing albino. The silent, veins-in-the-teeth hired killer is a mainstay of almost every movie about organized crime; *Stick*'s only twist on the stereotype is casting an albino as the killer. It gives Burt a chance to call him funny names like "Bloody Eyes."

Despite many attempts, *Stick* lacks the humor found in most of Burt's movies. Elmore Leonard and Joe Stinson's script gives Burt no opportunities to use his excellent comic timing. Candice Bergen, Burt's romantic interest in the film, has also played in many a comedy, but both are made slaves to painfully unfunny dialogue.

Jennings Lang's direction doesn't help matters either. In a party scene, Burt and Bergen are standing on opposite sides of a bar. She refers to someone to her left, but Burt has to turn 180 degrees to see him. Then Burt, supposedly walking towards him, takes off in yet another direction. It's as if Bergen pointed to the front door, Burt looked out the window, and then walked into the closet. Lang also failed to capture much of the visual charm of Miami, so the soundtrack uses horrible muzak-Reggae for atmosphere.

But the reason to go see a Burt Reynolds movies is to watch Burt handle himself in precarious situations, not to worry about the details. There are so few over-achievers like Burt left—we should enjoy him before the species dies out. Although Harrison Ford is turning out to be a he-man hero, Burt has a style that can't be duplicated or improved upon; no one can play Burt like Burt Reynolds can. As a whole, *Stick* is mildly entertaining, but there's nothing outstanding about the storyline. It's not a particularly good vehicle for Burt's talents, but die-hard Burt fans won't be disappointed.

Stick *is now playing at the Del Mar.*

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New Performance Groups

Making the Leap

by Kristen Prestridge

EVEN BEFORE THE DEATH of the Bear Republic Theatre last month, the performing arts in Santa Cruz has been on very tenuous groud. Yet rumours of its demise are premature; a group of UCSC students calling themselves the Moving and Storage Performance Company are attempting to develop an enjoyable alternative theatre, albeit on a shoestring.

Photo by CLEM LIME

A scene from Moving & Storage's *The Bouncing Irish Family*

Moving and Storage is a campus organization, operating as a vehicle for the exploration of original ideas in movement, dance, theatre and music in a performance setting. Pieces remain as works-in-progress, allowing continuing support and input within the company and from its audiences.

In a recent proposal for underwriting the costs of an upcoming summer tour, the group explained their aims to the chancellor: "A new language is necessary to incorporate the different artistic disciplines we are studying, and toward creating an ongoing educational experience for ourselves as much as for the audience. We strive for an integration of movement and music that is generated from all aspects of societal experience, rather than using a strict dance discipline."

The originator and principal choreographer Therese Adams is, like her pieces, a student-in-progress. Adams demonstrated an early enthusiasm as a ninth grader in Redondo Beach High School, when she began choreographing and performing modern dance works. Since then she has gone on to create an innovative interpretation of Samuel Beckett's *Play* (produced for her senior thesis and exported to the Edinburgh International Theatre Festival in Scotland last year.) The UCSC productions *Working* and *Runaways* were also choreographed by Adams.

Why the work-like troupe name? "I was living in my Plymouth Valiant with all my worldly possessions," recalls Adams. "I realized that I was a moving and storage performer."

Her car is no longer headquarters, and the company has expanded to include at least 20 members; in various configurations, they've performed in San Francisco, Santa Monica and Irvine as well as locally. The current repertoire of M & S includes the full-length dance/theatre piece *Falling* with a text by James Dickey and an original score by UCSC music major Richard West. In the piece, five women and a man face the intense emotions associated with women's roles focused through the plummeting death of a stewardess. It's a strong and unsettling work.

Another piece is *Hey Jack*, a dialogue-free interpretation of games and fraternity experienced by five very different men. Then there's *The Bouncing Irish Family*, a light yet twisted look at an American-Irish Catholic family. The piece is based on Adams' own family and influenced by a visit to her ancestral homelands in Ireland.

Adams has worked extensively with Samuel Beckett's plays—and her pieces convey the same feelings of inertia that afflicts Beckett's characters. Ironically, Adams portrays people stuck in ruts through perpetual motion. Any movement toward action which would take them outside their "rut" only results in the characters becoming stuck again; this considered inaction is a recurring theme in Adams' work.

Moving and Storage's imagination isn't limited to the events onstage: programs for the last performance of *The Bouncing Irish Family* were written out on a lime green paper napkin and glued to a daisy print paper plate. Adams' objective is to create an environment into which the audience is immersed, as soon as they enter. Unique programs are just one of the ways in which she breaks down the walls of pretension usually associated with experimental theatre.

Adams' care for details has the whimsical sincerity of a 4-H cake decorating teacher. Her creative works are unfettered by the inaccessible baggage of the avant-garde. There is a reassuring clubhouse feel to the ensemble, and this warmth coupled with the prolific performance choreography of Adams — creates an atmosphere where characters directly transfer emotional energy to the audience. One leaves a performance with revived memories and relived emotions of one's own past, instead of an intellectual rationalization of what one has just seen.

The Bouncing Irish Family, performed with live music for the first time, returns to the local stage this Friday and Saturday in a sensory extravaganza with M & S and The Crash Burn and Die Dance Company. Crash Burn and Die also came into existence last year, their name inspired by Tom Wolfe's book *The Right Stuff*.

Crash Burn principal choreographer Leslie Swaha believes that "the performing dancer's life had the same requirements of strength, skill, discipline and courage as the fighter jock's—and the same rewards of adventure, physical pleasure and a sublime consciousness of the world."

The Moving and Storage Performance Company and Crash Burn and Die Dance Company perform Friday and Saturday at the Santa Cruz YWCA, 303 Walnut Avenue. Tickets ($5) are available at the door.

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Civic Manager Don Ricker

This Space for Rent

by Karen Cox

THE SANTA CRUZ Civic is more than just the biggest room in the county. Since 1940, the auditorium has served as a showcase for everything from the Miss California Pageant to mineral and gem shows, from the Santa Cruz Symphony to Bob Marley and the Wailers. In an average year like 1984, the 2000-seat facility is used 283 days. Since most of those days are dedicated to non-profit, community-oriented activities, the Civic steadily loses money. But its aim is public service—and the question "What does Santa Cruz want?" is a main concern of Don Ricker, manager of the auditorium.

'There are no fine lines. Rock is where the money is.'

—Don Ricker

A UCSC graduate (1975, American Studies, College 8), the amiable Ricker started at the Civic as a building maintenance worker. Occupying a small partitioned office, he now runs the auditorium and manages personnel for the Santa Cruz Arts Commission.

Finances and publicity are Ricker's main problems. He must book events which will raise money for the Civic. That money is then used for salaries, maintenance, publicity, and partial financing of shows for non-profit organizations. The Civic doesn't bring in a lot of money, but not for lack of Ricker's attempts. He carefullly schedules the Civic's space, booking commercial events as often as necessary to keep the money coming in. Although Ricker tries to bring a variety of money-makers into the auditorium, the money which keeps the Civic alive is made by rock and roll. "There are no fine lines," says Ricker. "Rock is where the money is."

Ricker has the difficult task of deciding which acts the community will buy, and for how much. From past experience, he knows that $15 tickets do not sell, and subsequently, Santa Cruz misses out on a lot of major talent. Ricker is caught in a vicious circle: he has very little money for publicity, meaning small turnouts for the more expensive concerts. But the money for advertising is made up by the revenue from such events.

While talking to Ricker, I brought up the point that many UCSC students come from large cities where it's commonplace to pay up to $17.50 to see a band with 100,000 other people. Ricker is aware of this, but getting the word to UCSC that there is an alternative to the Oakland Coliseum hasn't been an easy job.

So who does go to the Civic? "High school students make up most of the audience at concerts," said Ricker, "They have the time and they have the money." One of the Civic's most popular events is a monthly video show designed by Ricker. Huge screens, the latest videos, and hundreds of teenagers at $5 a head bring the bucks into the auditorium.

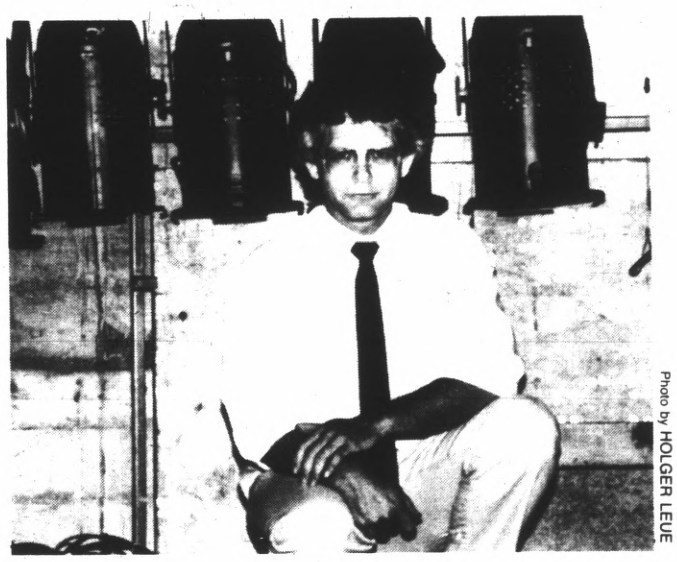
The annual Santa Cruz Bodybuilding Classic is another money-maker. Ticket prices for this event are $8.50 for general admission, $12 for the front rows, and it's sold out every year. "Bodybuilders [contestants'] relatives, and curiosity-seekers make up the audience. It's like nothing you've ever seen. The audience goes crazy."

Bodies on display for competitive purposes face a double-standard in Santa Cruz. "The Miss California Pageant is picketed by hundreds, but no one raises an eyebrow at men and women being judged at the bodybuilding classic," notes Ricker. As an auditorium manager, Ricker's main concern is for the people inside the building. Although the Civic has suffered some property damage, no one has been injured during the protests outside the pageant or at any other Civic function. However, it is a possibility that Ricker cannot ignore. "I don't care if they're watching the Miss California Pageant or the Resource Center for Non-violence Toward Women Presents Joan Baez. If I feel that the safety of the people inside is threatened then I am concerned."

Ricker is both a public servant and a businessperson. An insufficient budget and the trials of bringing commercial entertainment into the Civic are problems that he faces every day. But even with all its headaches, Ricker says that he has the most exciting job in Santa Cruz.

"I deal with a whole variety of faces. With the non-profit groups I have to be sympathetic about fees. With the commercial, like Bill Graham, you have to be tough. I keep with the pulse of the community, what the community wants. What will go, and what won't."

The Civic Auditorium offers a variety of entertainment year-round. For more information, call 429-3444.



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Madonna: A Flash in the Pantheon

by J. Nolan Void

IF THE ENGLISH LANguage seems to limp slightly these days, it's because the ol' mothertongue sprained its metaphorical ankle—or at least stubbed its metaphorical big toe—while being unspeakably contorted on the morning of Friday, April 19. Who put Dame Anglais through such tendon-straining paces, much like a toluene-crazed gynmastics coach on the fourth day of a three-day binge? His name is Harry Sumrall, and his blunt instrument is the Weekend/Calendar section of the San Jose *Mercury News*. If I may be so bold as to quote:

How do we love her? Let us count the ways...

We love her frilly frocks and silly locks and rubber accessories. We love her cool hips and luscious lips and "Boy Toy" belt buckle. We love her little-girl voice and teasing teen-age lyrics and sentiments somewhat older and harder. We love her writhing on stages and lolling on Venetian gondolas and posing picture-perfect on glossy photos. We love her songs and her albums and her videos and, now, her movie. And what we really love is that lovely bit of rounded pink flesh slightly above "Boy Toy," punctuated by a frightfully appealing inny of a belly button that beckons with a sinful allure—really, if the thing had lashes it would wink. We are speaking here of Madonna. And, if you have to ask, you can probably afford it but you wouldn't know what to do with it...

That turbine-like sound you hear is Joseph Pulitzer spinning in his grave. Whole groves of stately trees were squashed into pulp for the paper on which this is printed? Great aquatic herds of octopi were slaughtered for the ink with which this is printed? Worst of all, we spent all those hours in the third grade learning how to read just so we could have this lemon meringue of junk journalism thrown in our faces?

Let's ignore the nonsensicality of the text ("if you have to ask, you can probably afford it but you probably wouldn't know what to do with it"?). Let's overlook the question of just who is the "we" that's supposed to be doing all this adoration (Mr. Sumrall and the imaginary playmate of his childhood? Mr. Sumrall and the unborn twin embedded in his chest?). And while we're at it, let's just gloss over the whole issue of the bizarre *Twilight Zone* imagery (a lash-rimmed "frightfully appealing inny of a belly button" delivering a seductive wink?).

Instead, let's consider the fact that the article as a whole does for music journalism what Smurfberry Crunch does for breakfast. It's the sort of story a Care Bear would write about another Care Bear, with language fluffy enough to pack fragile objects in for shipping. Yet as slight as the piece may be, it's entirely appropriate to the subject matter, since Madonna's primary achievements have been the forging of new definitions for the words "hype" and "overrated."

Rock journalism is full of *schmalzschmerz*, but in lashing himself to a thesaurus Mr. Sumrall has taken, as the saying goes, the cake. I could understand an ode to Elvis Presley's lips, a paen to Judy Collins' eyes...but really, a love letter to Madonna's belly button?

I venture to agree with the *Mercury News*: it *is* a nice belly button. Having established appealing orifices as the proper criterion for musical superstardom, I hope the paper follows up with a series of related features. How about a look at Prince's seductively flaring nostrils? A critique of Barry Manilow's marvy left ear? An in-depth examination of Liberace's...oh well, you get the idea.

The problem is that Madonna doesn't have much more to offer than a "lovely bit of rounded pink flesh." The dilemma of Mr. Sumrall—who is probably a fine, upstanding citizen not given to kicking his dog or starting fires in industrial complexes—was to make sense of a phenomenon as perplexing as the statues on Easter Island. Who is this enigma known as Madonna, and why are we supposed to like her more than, say, your cousin Trudy who works in a bank?

Beats me. As far as I'm concerned, Madonna's saccharine-sleaze antics strike me as appealing as last Thursday's carp. She's carefully cultivated a streetwise punk image (the *Mercury News* calls her a "pop tart"), yet her songs are straightforward formulaic pop, innocuous enough to have been sung by Marcia, Jan or Cindy Brady. I await proof positive that she's not really Debby Boone with the spare key to Exene Cervenka's wardrobe.

Mr. Sumrall cuts to the heart of the question:

Rebelling against the rebellion of her times, she reverted back to the time-honored virtues of show biz—the pretty girl wagging her way to the top. With her every undulation, she seemed to be a slap in the face to the very thought of the Serious Female Artist, perhaps even to good taste as we currently define it. She was cheap and garish and sexy and worst of all, obvious.

But was she? Is she? Who cares?

Who, indeed? Campy forays into the nether regions of taste are not at issue. I can both admire and enjoy Cindi Lauper (who, unlike Madonna, writes her own songs, designs her own costumes, storyboards her own videos) because her campiness is not a means to an end—it's simply the exuberant cutting edge of her originality. Madonna is the Lite version of post-punk chanteuses like Lauper, just as the Monkees were the Lite version of groups like the Beatles.

Am I alone in my distaste, or are there other Madonnophobes out there ready to stand up and be counted? Perhaps a few rabid Madonniacs ready to rip into me for my assessment of the Empress' new clothes? Letters, postcards, candygrams and tins of fruitcake can be sent to me via: J. Nolan Void, Stonehouse, UCSC, Santa Cruz 95064.

As for Harry Sumrall, I find it hard to believe that he'll ever be able to top his singular verbal performance and should therefore call it quits as an entertainment writer. A transfer to the *Mercury News* editorial writing department would provide fresh horizons of public whim, new media stars to idolize:

How do we love him? Let us count the ways...We love his gaffes and charming laughs and eternally-dark hair. We love his colorful cabinet members and the things he can't remember and his fabulously fanciful "facts." We love his grandfatherly voice and teasing peace overtures and sentiments somewhat more hostile and harder. And what we really love is that lovely expanse of weathered flesh slightly below his cheeks, punctuated by a frightfully appealing crevasse of wrinkles that beckon with a sinful authority—really, if his wattles had lashes...

Oh well, you get the idea. And to the English language: hey, get well soon.

Hill a on City *for correspondent Science Recreational is Void Mr.*

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ANNOUNCEments

To submit an announcement, get a typed press release to the Stonehouse by Monday at 5pm. If you don't edit it, we will, so please keep them as short as possible.

WORK AS A WRITING ASSISTANT (tutor) in 1985-86. Upper division and graduate students: the Learning Assistance Program in Writing hopes to expand next year to help implement the general education requirements. If you have skills in writing, editing, tutoring, ESL instruction, UNIX text editing, peer counseling, or some combination of these, apply. Applications are available in each college writing center. The deadline has been extended to Friday, May 10.

VOYEUR, the UCSC visual arts publication, is now soliciting submissions for the Spring Quarter issue. We are interested in articles about art, theater, and film, reviews and general critical essays. We also will be publishing student graphics and photographs. Send submissions to *Voyeur,* care of Student Activities, or come to a meeting, Thursdays at 8pm at Cowell 230.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY will be accepting applications for court interpreter (Spanish and English) through May 10, 1985. Workshops for applicants will be held at the following times: Santa Cruz: Tuesday, May 7, 1:30-4:30pm and Watsonville: Thursday, May 9, 1:30-4:30pm. Applicants interested in the workshops are required to register by phone for the free program. Location for the workshop will be announced. If you have any questions please call 425-2612.

"LEARNING TO LIVE WITH CANCER," a specially designed program for cancer patients, their families and friends, will be offered by the American Cancer Society Thursday, May 9th from 4:30-6pm. This program is offered free of charge, but participants must pre-register by calling 688-1749 or 724-4741.

AUSTRALIA IN 1986? It's time to take out an application for the Education Abroad Program for 1986 in Australia. Study in Melbourne, Sidney or Canberra. Deadline for completed applications is May 10, 1985. Program runs March through December 1986.

THE PRESIDENT'S UNDERGRADUATE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM is designed to help undergraduates who are pursuing original research during Summer 1985 and/or academic year 1985-86. Students must plan to be registered during the 1985-86 academic year. Applications are now available in your college office and are due back in your college office by May 10, 1985.

CHANCELLOR'S OPEN OFFICE HOURS are on Tuesday, May 7 from 1:30-3:30pm.

WOMEN'S FILM SERIES! Friday May 3: *Small Happiness: Women of a Chinese Village.* Filmed without interpreters, this documentary reveals the women of the Chinese countryside in their frank stories of infanticide, foot-binding, marriage and daily life. 7pm, Oakes 105, Free.

CINCO DE MAYO:
May 2: Thursday at 7:30pm at the Stevenson Fireside Lounge guest speaker Pedro Castillo will do a presentation on the movie *El Alambrista* and on the significance of Cinco de Mayo. At 8:30pm *El Alambrista* will be shown at the Stevenson Dining Hall. Free.
May 3: Friday at 3-5pm there will be a Social Hour at Stevenson. At 9pm to 1am a dance will be held at the Cowell Dining Hall and Latin music will be featured. Free.
May 4: Saturday, at 5-7pm a Mexican dinner will be served at the Kresge Seminar Room (a donation requested). At the dinner four Latin American students will be speaking. There will also be a dance at the Kresge Town Hall from 9pm-1am which will also be featuring Latin music. Donations of $2 are being requested for the Ethiopian Relief Fund.
May 5: Sunday, at 3-5pm a concert performance by Daniel Valdez and the Brotherhood will be featured at the Quarry. Free. Refreshments will be sold.
All events sponsored by MEChA (Movimiento Estudiantil Chicano de Aztlan).

"SHAKESPEARE SANTA CRUZ: The Plays of 1985" will be the subject of professor and writer Michael J. Warren's Friends of the Santa Cruz Public Libraries' Book Talk at noon on Tuesday May 7 at the Central Branch in downtown Santa Cruz.

COME MEET YOUR COUNTY SUPERVISOR: Third District Supervisor, Gary Patton, has announced the following schedule for a series of campus meetings: May 6 & 20 (The 1st and 3rd Monday of the month) at the Stevenson Coffee House from 2-3pm. Gary invites all interested members of the University community to come and share your concerns and ideas.

CAREER SERVICES, 123 Hahn Student Services, 429-2183.
SOCIAL SCIENCE—Internships: Tri-Cities Discovery Center-Pinole, CA. (spring & summer)-counseling intern. Public Defender Service-Washington, D.C. Investigators-on going, pay & non-pay. International Center on Election Law & Administration, Council of Governments/summer, fall, winter. World Without War Council-Midwest.
APPLIED SCIENCES—Internships: Federal Prison Systems/US Department of Justice, Tri-Cities Discovery Center, Inc., Intelsat, Hewlett-Packard, Tandem, National Radio Astronomy Observatory, Maria Mitchell Observatory.
ARTS & HUMANITIES—Internships: Los Angeles Contemporary Exhibitions, Inc., on-going-non-pay, Video, Performance, Exhibiton and fundraising internship, Writers Digest, Council on Hemispheric Affairs, Theater of Guild Hall, John Drew, Center for Women Policy Studies.
NATURAL SCIENCES—Internships: Federal Prison System—(summer internship) software applications intern, pay-job. Council of Governments, open (summer, fall winter). International Center on Election Law, (ASAP), University of Tennessee, summer research for undergrad physics majors, pay job, ASAP, the Jackson Laboratory, Colorado Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit.

CAREER WORKSHOPS FOR MAY
INTERVIEWING WORKSHOPS: May 7, 14, 21 and 28.
INTEREST TESTING—GENERAL CAREER SERVICES INFORMATION: May 7, 15 and 21.
RESUME WRITING: May 14 & 29
INTERNSHIP: May 7, 15, 21, & 30
CAREER EXPLORATION: May 8 & 16.
SPECIAL WORKSHOPS: Biology—May 14; Chemistry—May 16; Language and Linguistics—May 22; Literature and Writing—May 9.
JOB SEARCH SKILLS FOR MINORITY STUDENTS: May 7.
APPLYING TO LAW SCHOOL: May 22.
MINORITY WOMEN'S MENTORSHIP PROGRAM—Ongoing program.
For times and places of above workshops please stop by the Career Services Center of call 429-2183.

RECRUITERS
*May 2: Los Angeles Unified School District, Teachers, credentialed and non-credentialed.
*May 3: Vision Quest, BA/all majors. Work with delinquent juveniles.
*May 8: Sherman Williams, management trainees.
May 9 & 10: CalPIRG, community organizing.
*May 13: Bakersfield City Schools, elementary teachers, math, English, science, regular & bilingual.
*May 21, 22, & 23: AMVIC, Teachers of English as a Second Language.
*Denotes formal interview.
For sign-up stop by 205 Career Services. (Schedule subject to change.)

ARTS OPPORTUNITIES: How to Find Work After Graduation. May 2, 12-1pm, 292F Hahn Student Services. This is a workshop on job search skills for jobs in the Arts. Discussed will be informational interviewing, targeting and researching employers, resume preparation, and developing a network of contacts.

INTERVIEWING SKILLS FOR RE-ENTRY WOMEN: May 7, 12-1pm, Re-Entry Women's Center. Effective interviewing can be easy and fun. Learn how to feel at ease and confident as you communicate your particular expertise and interest to a prospective employer.

SENIOR PANIC: Job Search Skills For Minority Students: May 7, 6:30-8:30pm, Career Services, 123 Hahn Student Services. Come learn about strategies for finding employment after graduation. These include targeting employers, researching the organization, doing informational interviews and developing a network of contacts.

OPENING A HEALTH SCIENCE FILE for anyone interested in applying to health science programs. Monday, May 6 and Thursday, May 9. Thimann Mobile Unit I (behind Science Library) from noon-1pm.

COURSE CREDIT BY PETITION: May 13 is the last day to file a petition for spring quarter. $10 fee. Office of the Registrar.

REMOVAL OF GRADE I: May 13 is the last day for undergraduates to submit validated petition ($10 fee) and course work for removal of incomplete from preceding quarter. Instructor's office.

SUICIDE PREVENTION VOLUNTEERS: Training classes for new volunteers will start at 7pm Thursday, May 9 at the Dept. of Motor Vehicles, 42nd Ave. at Capitola Road. Volunteers contribute 24 hours per month, working from their homes. For further information, call 426-2342 or 688-6581.

THE EMERGENCY RESPONSE... and beyond. Contra aid has been defeated...this time. But the Reagan administration has made it clear that their war on Nicaragua will continue. We need to begin planning our coordinated response to any escalation of the war in Central America; and equally as important, we need to plan and carry out demonstrations, protests, creative actions before such an escalation happens! Attend a community meeting on the Emergency Response on Monday, May 6 at 7:30pm at the Louden Nelson Center. For more information call 458-0303.

A VISUALIZATION WORKSHOP is being sponsored by the Recreation office, Thursday, May 9 at 7pm in the Martial Arts Room. Cost is $5. Register in the PE office at the East Field House. Call 429-2806 for details.

THE RECREATION OFFICE is sponsoring a trip to the San Francisco Ballet on Sunday, May 5th. A few tickets are still available for this tribute performance to Lew Christensen. Sign up at the PE office at the East Field House. Call 429-2806 for details.

ULTIMATE KAOS, UC Santa Cruz' Ultimate Frisbee team, will host the 1985 Cal-State Ultimate Championships on Saturday and Sunday, May 4th & 5th at 10am each day. Free. For more information call (408) 429-3806.

PARTICIPATE IN CAMPUS DECISION-MAKING by serving on a campuswide committee in '85-'86!! We are seeking applicants for a variety of administrative, Academic Senate, and special committees for 1985-86. These committees include: Registration Fee, Financial Aid, Media Council, Computer Operations review, Child Care, Arts and Lectures, Educational Policy, Planning and Budget, Sexual Harassment, and many others. Apply by May 6th. Applications and a complete list of committees are available at college offices and the Campus Activities Office. For more information call Campus Activities at 429-2934.

SCHOLARSHIPS OFFERED FOR STUDY in Oxford, England: A scholarship fund of $250,000 has been established by Warnborough College of Oxford, England, to make an "Oxford experience" available to more American students. The scholarships cover study at Warnborough for a semester or for a full academic year, with the amount of the award scaled to the period of study. Complete details on these scholarships may be obtained from Arthur A. Daitch, U.S. Liaison Officer for Warnborough, PO Box 3927, Amity Station, New Haven, CT 06525. Tel. (203) 387-4461.

THE SANTA CRUZ ROWING CLUB will hold an open membership meeting on May 11th at 10:30am on "J" dock at the extreme rear of the Santa Cruz Harbor to announce the establishment of Club facilities in the Harbor...and to introduce members of the public to the sport of sliding seat rowing and to the services offered by the Santa Cruz Rowing Club. Please call Chuck at 429-0129 for further details.

GAY AND LESBIAN ALLIANCE (GALA) SCHEDULE OF EVENTS for Gay and Lesbian Awareness Week:
Monday—Coming Out Day: Everyone wear 501's and a pink, lavender, purple, or black t-shirt to show your support for Gay/Lesbian pride. Monday night: Lesbian Culture night. 7pm, Kresge 159.
Tuesday—4-6pm: AIDS forum with health care specialists Lauri Mullen and Peter Berge, Crown-Merrill Rec Room. 8pm. Opening ceremony with keynote speaker Harry Hay. Reception to follow in the Eloise Pickard Smith gallery.
Wednesday—3:30-6pm: A medley of women's workshops will be offered at Kresge Seminar Room 159. Lesbian self-defense and a dialogue: "Demystifying Heterosexual/Lesbian relationships." 4-6pm: Jeffrey Baptiste-Tarlofsky will lecture on "Coming Out and Staying Out: Reflections on Gay Pride." Oakes 105. 7:30-9:30pm: Harry Hay and his lover John will lead a workshop/discussion on Gay identity and spirituality. Kresge 159.
Thursday—4-6pm: Gay/Lesbian counseling techniques—a workshop by Kater Pollock who is a counselor in Santa Cruz. Kresge 159. 8pm: Makdah Baktou-Nelson's One-Act play "Out of Bounds." Free, Kresge Town Hall.
Friday—3:30-6pm: Faculty lecture series including Nancy Shaw, David Thomas, and Carter Wilson. A reception will follow and donations will be accepted for the Nancy Shaw Legal Defense Fund. Cowell Conference Room. 7:30-1am: Cowell Fireside Lounge—Movies: *The Word is Out,* a documentary of prominent figures in Lesbian/Gay history. 11pm: *La Cage aux Folles.*
Saturday—"A Gay Evening in May." Talent show and dance. This event will feature talent from the community from 8-10pm and the dance will be at about 10:15. Admission $4 advance, $5 at the door. Cowell Dining Hall.
For the latest updates on GALA events, please call our recording at 429-2468.

THE WRITING PLACEMENT TEST (formerly Subject A Test) will be given on Saturday, June 1, 1985 from 10:30-12:30 in Classroom 1.

WOMEN SOUGHT FOR SURVEY ON CREATIVITY: Diana Lavaly's goal is to compile a resource pamphlet on creativity for women. She is seeking subjects who have ideas about how women, especially working mothers, deal with the problems of contemporary life when they feel the personal frustrations of blocked creativity. Anyone interested can write to: Diana Lavaly; c/o Graduate Division; Room 399, Applied Sciences Building; UCSC; Santa Cruz, CA 95064.

INTERESTED IN OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT? Would you like to put your skills to work in an exciting job? The Peace Corps now has positions in Forestry, Fisheries, Teaching, and community development. Science majors are especially needed. Office Hours: Ellen Leach: Wednesdays 3-6pm, Roy Simpson: Mondays 3:30-5:30 and Fridays 2-4pm. Other appointments by arrangement.

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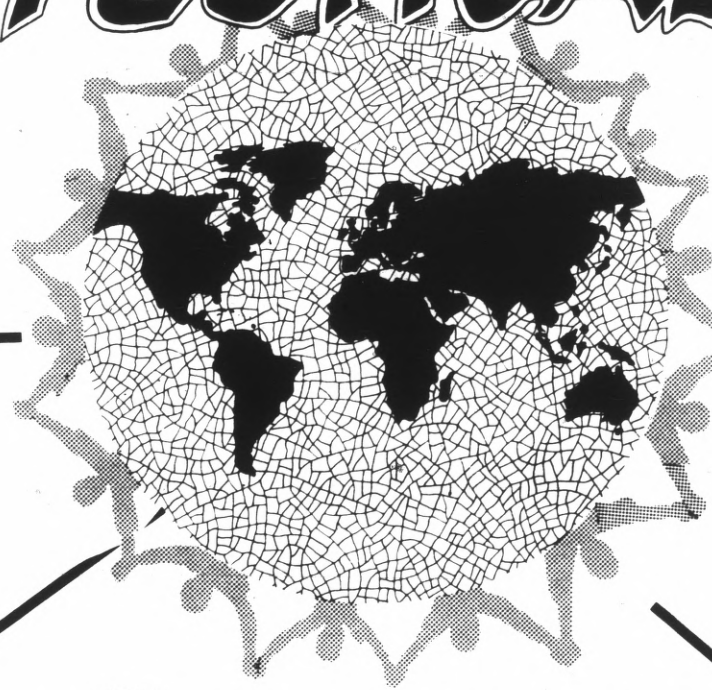

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